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CLASS-ROOM
CONVERSATION BOOK.

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Hubert G. Baugh
1909



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Education
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英語會話教科書

文科進士廊富灼編纂

A CLASS-ROOM CONVERSATION BOOK

BY

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Education

GIFT

PREFACE.

We all agree that the object in learning a living language is the ability to speak it. To reach this end, the appeal should be made to the ear and not to the eye. It is due to the recognition of this principle that the German teachers in teaching English and French, and the English teachers in teaching German and French, are meeting with so much success. Every successful teacher of language tries to make his pupils speak the new language as much as possible.

Going into the schools in China where English is taught, one generally finds that the students read, translate, and understand the rules of grammar fairly well, but are at a loss when the simplest sentence is spoken to them, nor can they answer in correct English the simplest question. This is the inevitable result of the method of teaching. For the most part our teachers have learned their English in the schools in China, where they have had but little opportunity for conversation in the new language, hence their timidity and self-distrust keep them from speaking English before their classes. It is natural, then, that they should rely entirely upon the translation method. Thus, unknowingly perhaps, they commit the pedagogical blunder of appealing to the eye, instead of the ear, in teaching a living language. The Imperial regulations for the modern language schools wisely include conversation as a part of the course. Too much importance cannot be attached to the actual use of English in the class-room by the teacher of English. The ear is the natural door for the entrance of language, and therefore should be the first to be used and trained, then supplemented by the eye and

hand. It is our hope that these lessons will help to bring about a change from the present almost exclusive appeal to the eye to an appeal first and foremost to the ear.

The conversation books in general use lack connection, and this lack of connection taxes the memory too much and makes the work irksome. As its name implies, this is essentially a class-room book. Each lesson consists of three parts. In the first part a number of questions are asked, but the answers to them, except in a few cases where the facts called for are thought to be beyond the knowledge of the student, are omitted. The teacher is to ask the questions, and the students are to give the answers. In this way they have an opportunity to develop their ability in making sentences. In the second part some sentences are repeated to the class, and questions based on the sentences are asked. The third part of the lesson contains a connected narrative, the object for which is to accustom the ear of the pupil to hear a connected narrative of some length. Because of their human interest, free use has been made of Aesop's Fables, anecdotes and stories.

The plan of the book is based upon Dr. Tamama's "Practical Lessons in English Conversation." The book is not the work of mature reflection, but rather the product of the workshop, so the writer will welcome criticisms and suggestions from the friends who are interested in the problem of teaching English in China and the teachers who use this book.

The book is intended for the use of students who have an acquaintance with the elements of grammar.

FONG F. SEC.

Shanghai, September, 1908.

DIRECTIONS TO THE TEACHER.

Go over each lesson three times. The first time read and explain each sentence until the pupils can pronounce the words correctly and understand the vocabulary and grammar of the lesson. The second time the teacher puts the questions in the first part of the lesson, and the pupils answer them. This is better done with the books closed. So the teacher should look over the questions beforehand, and put them looking straight at his pupils, as there is a difference between the intonation of a reader and of a speaker, and the pupil is to get accustomed to the sound of the language as it is heard in conversation. The third time let the pupils put the questions and the teacher answer, this time the answers will be found to be quite different, so a beginning is made in real conversation.

In the second part of the lesson the teacher may read the few sentences, but it is better to do so with the book shut. Then put the subjoined questions and let the pupils answer in English. Then let the pupils read or speak the sentences and ask the questions, and the teacher answer them.

On the previous day read and explain the third part. On the day of the lesson, repeat the narrative in your own words without the book.

If you wish to have further practice in conversation, let the pupils put the questions of parts one and two to each other, and answer them under your guidance. Be on the lookout for questions that suggest themselves in connection with each lesson, and make use of them as subject for conversation.

Correct the mistakes in grammar and pronunciation, and get the pupils to repeat the sentence in the corrected form. In every instance insist on the pupil giving a complete answer. Thus the answer to "What is the colour of chalk?" is not "White," but "The colour of chalk is white."

The aim in such a work is to hold the attention of all while getting the greatest possible amount of English spoken by the pupils during the lesson period. Be careful not to take up too much of the lesson period by talking yourself, and try to make the work quick and lively. Let the stories suggest to the pupils other similar stories. Give them opportunity and encourage them to tell stories or incidents of which they know.

No plan or method will go of itself. The success which will attend the use of these lessons will depend upon hard and faithful work on the part of the students and upon the earnestness and skill of the teacher.

A CLASS-ROOM CONVERSATION BOOK.

I.

TEACHER: We will begin our lesson with some easy questions about time.

1. How many months are there in a year?
2. What is the first month?
3. How many days has a month?
4. Have all the months the same number of days?
5. Do all the years have the same number of months?
6. What is a leap year?
7. How many months has a leap year?
8. When is the longest day in the year?
9. When is the shortest day?
10. How many seasons has a year?
11. Name the seasons.
12. What are the spring months?
13. What are the summer months?
14. What are the autumn months?
15. What are the winter months?
16. Which is the hottest month?
17. Which is the coldest?
18. How many hours has a day?
19. How many hours make up a day and a night?
20. What time is it now by the clock?

21. How many minutes make up an hour?
22. What is a second?
23. When is the new moon?
24. When is the moon full?
25. Is a foreign month governed by the course of the moon, too?

TEACHER: For a change, I will repeat some simple sentences, and ask you some questions, to see how well you can listen to me.

"A monkey longed to steal some roasted chestnuts belonging to his master, but he was afraid of being found out; so he went to the cat and promised her half if she would pull them out of the hot ashes."

Who wished to steal some chestnuts? Why did he wish them? What did the monkey wish? Where were the nuts? What did he ask the cat to do? Why did he not get them himself? How did he get the cat to get them for him?

"The vain cat, at great risk and pain, did so, only to find, at last, that the artful monkey had devoured every nut as fast as pulled out."

What did the cat do? Were the nuts hard to get? What were in the ashes? How did the cat get the nuts? Did she suffer any pain? What did the monkey do? What became of the nuts? Why did he eat them as soon as pulled out? When did the cat find this out? What share of the nuts belonged to the cat? Did she get her share? This fable gives rise to the common saying, "a cat's paw." What do you think it means to be a cat's paw?

We have a fable about a foolish cat, and now I am going to repeat to you another fable about a cunning cat.

"A cat, hearing that some birds, who lived in a martin-box near by, were ill, put on his spectacles and his overcoat, and made himself look as much as possible like a doctor, and went and knocked at the door.

"'I hear you are all sick,' said he. 'Let me in, and I will give you some medicine, and cure you.'

"'No, thank you,' said the birds, who saw his whiskers, and know it was their enemy, the cat; 'we are well enough—much better than if we should open our door, and let you in.'



II.

TEACHER: I want some one to tell me the story about "The Cat and the Birds."

What did we talk about yesterday? I am going to ask you some more questions about time to-day.

1. What part of the month is to-day?
2. What day of the month was yesterday?
3. How many weeks are there in a month?
4. What are the names of the twelve months?
5. How many weeks are in a month?
6. How many days are in a week?
7. What are the names of the seven days of the week?
8. What day of the week is to-day?

9. What part of an hour are thirty minutes?
10. What part of an hour are fifteen minutes?
11. At what hour is it noon?
12. What do you call that part of the day when the sun rises?
13. The part of the day before noon?
14. The part of the day that comes afternoon?
15. The time of day after sunset?
16. The time when people sleep?
17. At what time do you rise?
18. When do you go to bed?
19. How long do you sleep?
20. When is the rainy season?
21. In what season are we now?
22. When is your birthday?
23. When is the Emperor's birthday?
24. When did you begin to study English?
25. When will we have vacation?

Listen to these sentences :

"A dog, seeing an oyster, took it to be an egg, and swallowed it. Soon after, suffering great pain, he said, 'It was my greedy haste that brought me this torment.'"

What did the dog see? For what was the oyster mistaken? What did he do with it? What did the dog swallow? How did he feel after swallowing it? What did he say when he suffered great pain? What was it that brought him this torment? What did his greedy haste have to do with this torment? When did he know he had made a mistake? When did he suffer great pain? Where did it pain him?

I am going to tell you another story about a mischievous dog :

A dog used to run up quietly to the heels of every one he met, and to bite them without notice. His master suspended a bell about his neck, that he might give notice of his presence wherever he went. The dog grew proud of his bell, and went tinkling it all over the market-place. An old hound said to him : "Why do you make such an exhibition of yourself ? That bell that you carry is not, believe me, any order of merit, but, on the contrary, a mark of disgrace, a public notice to all men to avoid you as an ill-mannered dog."



III.

Who can tell me the fable about the mischievous dog?

The lesson which a story teaches is called the *moral* of the story. Will some one tell me the moral of the fable concerning the mischievous dog?

To-day I will ask you some questions about the house :

1. Tell me somethings that you see in this room.
2. Is this a large room?
3. Where is the window?
4. How many doors has this room?
5. What is the door made of?
6. With what do we lock the door?
7. What is the window made of?
8. Can you see through the glass?

9. Where is the floor?
10. What is it made of?
11. Is the floor even or rough?
12. Where is the ceiling?
13. What is it made of?
14. Is the ceiling high or low?
15. What hangs from the ceiling?
16. How many walls has this room?
17. What is the wall made of?
18. Where is the foundation?
19. What is the foundation made of?
20. Where is the roof?
21. What is it made of?
22. Who builds the foundation?
23. Does the mason build the roof, too?
24. What does the carpenter do?
25. How does the mason build the wall?
26. Can you touch the wall with your finger?
27. Can you touch the ceiling with your finger, too?
28. Can you look at the ceiling?

Now for some sentences :

"A wolf passing by, saw some shepherds in a hut, eating for their dinner a piece of mutton."

Who passed near the shepherds? Whom did the wolf see? Where did he see the shepherds? What were they doing? What were they eating for their dinner? For what were they eating a piece of mutton?

"Nathaniel Emmons, whose learning made him famous through all New England, claimed that he could not work at all, unless order reigned about him."

Who was famous through New England? For what was he famous? Where was he famous? Where is New England? Under what conditions did he claim before he could work? Can you work when everything about you is upside down?

As usual we close the hour with a story.

A gentleman in India once lost a costly ring. He had reasons to believe that one of the servants stole it. Calling his servants together and holding a number of sticks in his hand, he made each servant draw one. Then he told them to go away, and come back in an hour, saying, "The thief's stick will be found to be an inch longer than any of the rest." The sticks, as a matter of fact, were of the same length. Not knowing this, the thief cut an inch off his stick. When they met again his stick was found to be an inch shorter than any others. In this way he was found out to be the thief.



IV.

Who will tell us the story that I told you at the end of the last lesson?

Now answer these questions:

1. Which is your native city?
2. What is your native province?
3. On what street is your house situated?
4. Is your house built of brick or wood?
5. Does it face the south?
6. Is your house far from here?

7. How many windows has it?
8. How many rooms?
9. How many story has it?
10. Is it lighted with kerosene lamps, or gas, or electricity?
11. Has your house a garden around it?
12. On which story is your room?
13. Are there windows in your room?
14. Tell us some of the things that you see from your window.
15. Tell us what you can see from this window.
16. How many stories has this house?
17. On which floor is this room?
18. This house faces what direction?
19. What is this house built of?
20. What is the brick made of?
21. Is the roof made of tiles?
22. Is the floor also made of tiles?
23. What is tile made of?
24. What is glass made of?
25. Where are you?
26. What is your seat made of?
27. Where am I?
28. What am I doing?
29. What are you doing?
30. Do you like to study English?
31. Is it hard for you to talk in English?

We will analize some sentences next:

"Two goats started at the same moment, from opposite ends, to cross a rude bridge that was only wide enough for one to cross at a time."

What did the goats intend to do? Who started at the same moment? Where did they start from? When did they start? Did they start at different times? What did they start for? What sort of a bridge was it? How wide was the bridge? What was wide enough for one to cross at a time?

"Meeting at the middle of the bridge, neither would give way to the other. They locked horns, and fought for the right of way, until both fell into the torrent below and were drowned."

Where did the goats meet? Did the one give way to the other? What did they do then? How did they fight? For what did they fight? How long did they fight? Which goat fell into the torrent? Which goat was drowned? Were they wise or foolish?

We will end this lesson with a short story that has to do with a goat:

"A bull, escaping from a lion, entered a cave, which some shepherds had lately occupied. A he-goat was left in it, and he sharply attacked the bull with his horns. The bull quietly addressed him: 'Butt away as much as you will. I have no fear of you, but of the lion. Let the monster once go, and I will soon let you know what is the respective strength of a goat and a bull.'"



V.

Will some one tell me the story regarding the bull and the goat?

- i. Can you see the table?

2. Where is the table?
3. How high is the table?
4. How wide is it?
5. What is the colour of the table?
6. What is on the table?
7. What is in the table?
8. What is in the drawer?
9. What is beneath the table?
10. I am sitting at the table, am I not?
11. Are you also sitting at the table?
12. What is the difference between a table and a desk?
13. Have we a blackboard in this room?
14. Where is the blackboard?
15. Does it hang on a hook or a nail?
16. What colour has the blackboard?
17. What is the blackboard for?
18. With what do we write on it?
19. Can you write on the blackboard with a pencil?
20. On what can you write with a pencil?
21. Do you use a hard pencil or a soft one?
22. What do you use pen and ink for?
23. Do you write on the slate with pen and ink?
24. What do you use to write on the slate?
25. Do you prefer to write with a foreign pen or a Chinese pen?
26. That is right; we write English with a steel pen and we write Chinese with a Chinese pen.
27. What is the colour of chalk?
28. Tell us about the size and shape of this chalk.
29. Are all the chalks of the same colour?
30. What is the chalk made of?

31. With what do we erase the writing on the black-board?
32. What is the erasure used for?
33. With what do you erase the writing on a piece of paper?
34. Who writes with a slate pencil upon a slate?

Listen !

Sydney Smith, an English clergyman and writer of great distinction, was born in 1771 and died 1845. He had a sunny nature. He was noted for his wit, and famous for his kindness. He hated injustice; he praised virtue; he laughed away trouble; he preached and lived the gospel of Christian cheerfulness.

Who was Sydney Smith? What is a clergyman? What does a writer do? When was he born? When died? What sort of a nature had he? He was noted for what? What was he famous for? What did he hate? What did he praise? He laughed away what? What gospel did he preach? Did he preach it only?

“The Danube is the only German river which flows from west to east. All other German rivers direct their course from south to north.”

What is the Danube? Where is Germany? In what direction does the Danube flow? Do any other rivers in Germany flow in the same direction? Which German rivers flow in the direction of south to north? In what general direction do the rivers in China flow?

Now I will tell you a little fable about “The Rivers and the Sea”:

The rivers joined together to complain to the sea, saying, “Why is it that when we flow into your tides

so potable and sweet, you work in us such a change, and make us salt and unfit to drink?" The sea, perceiving that they intended to throw the blame on him, said, "Pray cease to flow into me, and then you will not be made briny."



VI.

I want someone to repeat to me the fable concerning "The Rivers and the Sea." Suppose you try, Mr.

Who can suggest what this fable teaches?

Yesterday we had some questions and answers on some of the things we see in the school-room. We will continue along the same line to-day.

1. Of what colour is the ink?
2. What is an inkstand?
3. What is the ink bottle made of?
4. How many books do you have on your desk?
5. Who is the author of your grammar book?
6. What sort of a binding has it?
7. Where do you buy your books?
8. Where is the store of your book seller?
9. Does he sell only English books or both English and Chinese?
10. How much did you pay for your English Grammar?

(Teacher gives a pupil a book.) Here is a book; take it and tell me:

11. Who is the author of this book?
12. What edition is it?

13. What subject does it treat?
14. Who is the publisher of the book?
15. How long has the book been published?
16. How many pages does it contain?
17. Has it a table of contents?
18. Where do you usually find the table of contents?
19. Have you a dictionary?
20. Is it an English and Chinese dictionary, or is it in English alone?
21. When do you use a dictionary?
22. What do you write in your copy-book?
23. What is your drawing book for?
24. What do you put into your composition book?
25. What other books have you?
26. Which do you like better, geography or history; English or arithmetic?
27. How many recitations do you have to-day?
28. When do you study Chinese?
29. Do you find Chinese easier or English?
30. Yes, it is natural you find English difficult at the beginning, but the work will become easier as you go along.

So much for this time. Now for some sentence analysis:

"Some dogs, famished with hunger, saw cow-hides steeping in a river, close by a tannery. Not being able to reach them, they set to work to drink up the river, but burst themselves long before they reached the hides."

Who were famished with hunger? What was the condition of the dogs? What did they see steeping in

the river? Where was the river? Were the dogs able to reach the hides? Why were they not able to reach them? Not being able to reach them, what did they do? Why did they want to drink up the river? Did they succeed in drinking up the river? What then became of them? When did they burst themselves?

A thief came in the night to break into a house. He brought with him several slices of meat, that he might pacify the house dog, so that he should not alarm his master by barking. As the thief threw him the pieces of meat, the dog said, "If you think to stop my mouth, you will be greatly mistaken. This sudden kindness at your hands will only make me more watchful, lest under these unexpected favours to myself, you have some private ends to accomplish for your own benefit, and for my master's injury."



VII.

Answer quickly :

1. How many hands have you?
2. How many fingers has each of your hands?
3. How many fingers do you have on both hands?
4. How many thumbs have you?
5. What do you do with your eyes?
6. What do you do with your nose?
7. What do you do with your ears?
8. What do you do with your tongue?
9. Where is your tongue?
10. What do you do with your mouth?

11. How many eyes have you?
12. With what do you hear?
13. With what do you feel?
14. Where are your teeth?
15. What do you do with your teeth?
16. With what do you clean your teeth?
17. The man who pulls and mends teeth is called what?
18. What can the blind man not do?
19. What do we call a man who cannot walk straight?
20. What can the lame man not do?
21. Who cannot see?
22. What can the deaf man not do?
23. What can the dumb not do?
24. What do we call a man who can neither hear nor speak?
25. What do we smell with?
26. What do we feel with?
27. What do we taste with?
28. What do we bite with?
29. The legs are used for what?
30. Name the five senses.

We will analyse a few sentences next :

“The male bird usually selects the place for a nest. He assists the female in hatching the eggs. He feeds the little ones, and teaches them to fly and to hunt for food.”

Who selects a place for a nest? Where is a nest usually found? He assists whom in hatching eggs? He assists the female bird in doing what? How do birds hatch their eggs? Who feeds the little ones?

Cannot the little birds feed themselves? Whom does he teach to fly and hunt for food? He teaches them to do what?

"An egg is a wonderful thing. Its colour, whether white, blue, or brown, is always beautiful. Its shell has a lining, tough but soft as silk."

What is a wonderful thing? Are all eggs beautiful? Why? Do all the eggs have the same colour? What is said about the shell? The lining is soft like what? Now, why is the egg so wonderful?

As our sentences to-day have to do with birds and eggs, I will tell you the story of the sandpiper and her nest:

A lady was out looking for flowers in the fields. Suddenly she heard a sound of terror and distress. Presently a poor little sandpiper came out from the bushes, dragging itself along. Its wings drooped, and its legs hung as if almost lifeless. It kept up a shrill cry of pain and out of the reach of her hand, fluttering here and there. At first the lady was amazed, and stood watching it in dismay. Then the thought came to her that this was only the sandpiper's way of concealing from her a nest. By pretending that she could not fly, evidently the sandpiper wanted to lead the lady away from the nest. So the lady stood still, and observed the sandpiper quietly. At last, as if satisfied that the lady intended no harm, the sandpiper rose up, strong and graceful, and flew off with a full, round, clear note. Then the lady cautiously looked for the nest, and found it close to her feet. Within were four eggs, all laid evenly with the small ends together.

VIII.

Who can tell me the story of the sandpiper?

Do birds reason? Did the sandpiper reason that the lady was looking for her nest? Did you ever notice any animal, say a dog or a cat, trying to deceive?

Some more questions:

1. What is the colour of your eyes?
2. What is the colour of grass?
3. What colours make up the rainbow?
4. When does the rainbow appear?
5. Of what colour are the leaves?
6. What is the colour of gold? Of silver?
7. Of what colour is the Chinese flag?
8. Of what colour is the sky on a clear day?
9. Of what colour is it on a cloudy day?
10. Is his gown made of purple or lavender silk?
11. What is the colour of your jacket?
12. Name some objects that are black.
13. What are your shoes made of?
14. Are my shoes made of cloth, too?
15. What does the shoe-maker make?
16. Who makes shoes and boots?
17. What do we use a shoe-brush for?
18. With what do we clean our shoes?
19. What does a watch-maker make?
20. What does a jeweller do?
21. Name some objects that a jeweller makes.
22. What does a printer do?
23. What does the carpenter do?
24. Who makes furniture?
25. Who sells books?

26. Who prints books?
27. Who sells drugs?
28. Who makes bread?
29. What is bread made of?
30. Do many Chinese live on bread?

We will analyse some sentences for a change:

Chas. Lamb writes "that mankind is composed of two distinct races, the men who borrow and the men who lend."

Can anyone tell me who Chas. Lamb was? What did he write? Of what two races is mankind composed? How does he divide the human race? Who is the man who borrows? Who is the man who lends? Do people as a rule lend money for nothing?

"The commonest form of borrowing money amongst the poor is to go to a pawnbroker, and leave with him some articles on which he lends money."

What is the common form of borrowing money among the poor? Who is the pawnbroker? What class of people usually have dealings with the pawnbroker? What must the borrower leave with the pawnbroker? Why must he leave some article? If the borrower does not come back after a certain time for his article, what will the pawnbroker do with it?

We will turn to something more interesting, and have a short story:

Two travellers saw a fine fat oyster on a seashore. They both saw it at once. The question was who should have it. They argued long, but could come to no decision. At last they saw a learned judge coming

toward them. They both asked him to decide for them. The judge heard the arguments on both sides. He swallowed the oyster, and, giving a shell to each of the travellers, said, "Let each take his due. Depart in peace."



IX.

I want someone to repeat to me the story of "The Two Travellers and the Oyster."

Who can suggest a moral to this story? Does it always pay to go to law? Is law always justice?

1. How can we keep in touch with our friends in the distance?
2. Do you like to receive letters from your friends?
3. In sending a letter, what do you write upon the envelope?
4. How much postage does it take to send a letter to Hongkong?
5. How much to Japan?
6. Where can you buy postage stamps?
7. Where is the Chinese post-office?
8. Where is the nearest letter-box?
9. How often do the postmen come to collect the letters?
10. When will the letters be collected next time?
11. What is a registered letter?
12. How do we send money through the post-office?
13. How often does the postman come to collect letters in this place?
14. When does he come the first time? Take this letter, Mr., and tell me—

15. To whom is it addressed?
16. Where does the letter come from?
17. On what day was it posted?
18. On what day was it delivered to the person addressed?
19. What is the value of the postage stamp?

In some of the Western countries some people collect stamps for a pastime. They buy stamps from every country in the world, paying big prices for rare ones. So, in the large cities, you see stores that buy and sell nothing but stamps, either cancelled or new.

What does a stamp-collector do? What does he do with the stamps collected? How does he collect them? Where does he get them from? What sort of stamps does he buy—new or old?

Souvenir postal cards are popular nearly all over the world. In those places where travellers go you will be sure to find them on sale. It is a convenient way to keep your friends informed as to your movements when you travel. The pictures also give them an idea of the places and scenes you visited.

What is a post-card? How is it different from a letter? How much does it take to send a postal card to England? What is a souvenir postal card? How does a souvenir postal card differ from an ordinary one? In what respects is a souvenir post-card a nice thing?

Thousands of letters and post-cards are posted every year without any address, and tens of thousands cannot be delivered owing to mistakes. Strange to say, many of these contain money and other valuables.

Have you ever known a letter to go astray? Why are so many letters lost? For what reason the post office cannot deliver some of the letters? What do these letters often contain?

We will now close this lesson with the story about "The Bundle of Sticks," which you have perhaps read in your reading books:

A man had seven sons who were always quarreling. This displeased the father, so one day he called his sons together, and laid before them a bundle of seven sticks tied together. He said to them, "I will give a hundred dollars to that one of you who can break this bundle of sticks asunder." Each one tried, but all failed. "And yet," said the father, "there is no difficulty about it." He then untied the sticks, and broke them one by one with ease. "As it is with these sticks, my sons," said he, "so it is with you. As long as you hold together, you will be strong; but if you quarrel and separate, it will happen to you as to these broken sticks."



X.

Who knows the moral of "The Bundle of Sticks?"

Everybody knows something about animals. Some of us may have pet animals. We know what we do for them—we give them food, water and shelter. Now let us ask what animals do for us.

1. Of what use is the horse to us?
2. Name some kinds of work which he does for the farmer.

3. What does he do for the merchant?
4. What does he do for the traveller?
5. What does he do for you?
6. What is a young horse called?
7. How is he taught to work?
8. How should we take care of a horse?
9. What does he need?
10. How should we treat him?
11. Can you give examples of kind treatment which you have seen?
12. What do you know about dogs?
13. Have you a pet dog?
14. Tell how he looks.
15. Of what use are dogs?
16. Tell stories that show in what ways dog are useful.
17. Do you know of what use the dog is to the shepherd?
18. To travellers in the mountains?
19. To the hunter?
20. Of what use is the cow to man?
21. What does she do for the farmer in China?
22. Do they use her to work in Western countries?
23. What does a cow eat?
24. What do we call a young cow?
25. How many feet has a cow?
26. An animal with four feet is called what?
27. With what does a cow defend herself?
28. What animals give us milk?
29. What are butter and cheese made of?
30. What kind of animals are called domestic animals?
31. Mention a few wild animals.
32. Are there wild animals which can be tamed?

33. What animals live wild in this country?
 34. Of what use are the skins of oxen? Of wolves?
 Of lions? Of bears?

"Owls and cats sleep by day, and go out to seek their prey by night."

Do all animals and men sleep by night? What do owls and cats do by night? What men resemble them in that?

"The swallow and the crow were once contending about their plumage. The crow finally put an end to the dispute by saying, "Your feathers are well enough now while it is warm, but mine protect me against the winter."

Who were contending about their plumage? What were they doing about their plumage? To what did the crow put an end? How did he put an end to it? Whose feathers were well enough only while it was warm? When did the feathers of the crow protect him?

I will repeat to you a story about another crow:

"A crow, ready to die with thirst, flew with joy to a pitcher which she saw. When she got to it she found that there was some water in it, but it was very low. How she strained and stretched! But she could not wet even the tip of her bill. Then she tried to upset the pitcher; but she was not strong enough. At last she thought of a good plan. She saw some pebbles lying near; so she took them one by one and dropped them into the pitcher. In this way the water was raised to the brim, and she could drink all she wanted."

XI.

Who remembers the story about the crow and the pitcher?

To-day we will have some conversation on geography:

1. What is the name of the city in which you were born?
2. Is it situated on a river, or on the sea?
3. Are their mountains near it, or is it on a plain?
4. What is the largest city that you have visited?
5. What is the capital of your province?
6. What is its population?
7. For what is it noted?
8. What are its chief exports and imports?
9. Name some of its industries.
10. Has it a viceroy or a governor?
11. Where is Peking?
12. Tell us what you know about Peking?
13. Give the location of Tientsin, Hankow, and Canton.
14. Shanghai has been called the "New York of China." How is this true?
15. Name the great rivers of China.
16. What parts of China are mountainous?
17. Where is the great plain of China?
18. It is estimated that about 175,000,000 persons live on the great plain alone. What should you say as to the richness of the soil and the density of population?
19. Which is the longest river in China?
20. Why is the Yellow River so called?

21. The Yellow River has been called "China's Sorrow." Why?

22. Have you ever seen the Great Wall of China?

No; perhaps you have seen pictures of it. It is one of the seven wonders of the world. Why is it so wonderful?

23. Tell us some interesting features about the Grand Canal.

24. Where are the highest mountains found in China?

25. Where is Hongkong situated?

26. To whom does she belong? His Master's Servant

27. What is Formosa called?

28. Name some of the provinces in South China. In Central China. In Northern China.

29. What are the chief products of South China? Central China?

30. Where is the Yellow Sea?

Again we analyse a few sentences. The following will answer:

"The Chinese Empire occupies the most fertile part of Asia. It extends from north to south a distance of about 2,700 miles, and from east to west about 4,200 miles. It is characterized by great variety in climate and productions."

What country occupies the most fertile part of Asia? What position does China occupy in Asia? How far does China extend from north to south? How wide is it?—that is, from east to west? What is said about its climate and productions? Is it a good country in which to live? Should we not be proud of our country then?

"The Yangtse Kiang is about 3,300 miles long; it is navigable for large steamers for 600 miles to Hankow and for light-draught steamers 360 miles farther to Ichang."

How long is the Yangtse Kiang? To what city can large steamers navigate on her? How far is Hankow from Shanghai? To what city can light-draught steamers navigate on her? How far is Ichang from Hankow? From Shanghai?

Do you know why steamers cannot go beyond Ichang? I will tell you. Above Ichang there are rapids which are difficult to pass. Above the rapids the river is navigable for light-draught steamers for about 380 miles more.

Compared with other countries the Chinese women do not enjoy as much personal liberty as the women of Western lands. Yet Chinese history contains not a few names of famous women. One of these is the mother of Mencius. I will tell you with what care she brought up our great sage.

At first she lived near a graveyard. Soon she noticed her son play at funerals, so she moved to a place near a market. Here Mencius before long played at trade. She thought this was no place in which to train a young mind either. Again she moved. She went to live near a school, so that her son may see none but scholars and men of learning. By-and-bye Mencius was sent to school. When he came home one day his mother asked him how he was getting on in his studies. He replied in an indifferent sort of way that he was getting along well enough. She

took a knife and cut through her web. Mencius was startled, and wanted to know what was the matter. In reply she gave him a long talk, pointing out that she had done what he was doing; that is, her cutting her web was like his neglecting his studies. Thereafter Mencius never needed any more urging to be diligent in his studies.



XII.

In our last lesson we had some conversation on the geography of China. I will ask you some more questions on the geography of other countries:

1. How many continents are there? Name them.
2. Which is the largest continent?
3. Name as many of the countries in Asia as you can.
4. What is the capital of Japan called?
5. Give the names of the five oceans.
6. Which is the largest river in the world?
7. Which is the highest mountain in the world?
8. Name some of the countries in Europe.
9. Which is the largest city in the world?
10. What is the name of the capital of the United States?
11. Who is the present Emperor of Germany?
12. What is the name of the country in which the French live?
13. What language do the people of Germany speak?
14. What language do the people of North America speak?

15. What is an island?
16. What is a peninsula?
17. How is a lake different from a bay?
18. What part of the world do we call the New World?
19. What parts of the world do we call the Old-World?
20. Who discovered America?
21. From what direction does the wind blow to-day?
22. What do you call the wind that blows from the South?
23. What wind brings rain?
24. Which wind is the coldest?

"In countries which are warmer, the colour of the sky is a deeper blue than in countries which are situated at a greater distance from the equator."

What is the colour of the sky to-day? Is the blue colour of the sky everywhere the same? In what regions is the sky always of a deeper blue?

"When we stand in an open field, or on the deck of a ship at sea, and look around us, then the world appears to us as a circular plane, over which the visible half of the heavenly sphere rises as a vault. We ourselves are seemingly in the middle of this plane, and in the centre of the celestial vault."

Have you ever stood in the midst of a large field? How did the world appear to you then? Where did you yourself seem to be? What shape did the heavens appear to have?

A fable will close our lesson for to-day:

"Once upon a time a dispute arose between the wind and the sun as to which of them was the stronger; and they agreed to test their powers upon a

traveller, trying which should be the first to get his cloak off. The wind began, and blew with all his strength a cold biting blast, accompanied with a sharp driving shower; but the fiercer he blew, the tighter did the man clasp his cloak around him. Next broke out the sun, dispersing the rain-clouds before him, and shining with bright and welcome rays. His warmth quickly drove off the effects of the wind; and, as he shone stronger and warmer, the traveller, overcome with heat, took off his cloak, and carried it in his arm."



XIII.

Will you repeat to us the fable of "The Sun and the Wind," Mr.?

1. Where have you studied English?
2. How many English lessons do you take a week?
3. Do your English lessons come in the morning or in the afternoon?
4. With what object do you learn English?
5. Are you preparing for an examination?
6. Do you hope to take an official appointment?
7. Do you wish to study in America or Europe?
8. Who is your English teacher?
9. Which do you think is the best school for the teaching of English in China?
10. Do you find it easier to read and write English than to understand or to speak it?
11. Do I speak too fast for you?
12. Do I give you too much to do?

13. Do you not find that you are making progress in the oral use of the English language?
14. This gives you pleasure and a desire to go on learning, does it not?
15. What do you call a mistake that is made in speaking?
16. One that is made in writing?
17. What is a grammatical mistake?
18. What language do we call the mother-tongue of a person?
19. Do all the people in China speak the same language?
20. Name some of the dialects we have in China.
21. What language is spoken in England, in France, in Russia?
22. What is a foreign language?
23. Do you know any other foreign language besides English?
24. What is a living language?
25. Is Chinese a living language?
26. How about Latin and Greek?

The English language was once as cumbersome as Greek and Latin. The tendency is toward simplicity. Some people believe that in time the English language will become as simple as Chinese.

On what languages was the English language based? What is its present tendency? Do you think it will ever be as simple as the Chinese language? In the event that the English language rids itself of its endings expressing tense, case, person, number, gender, etc., would it be a gain or a loss to the language?

The English language is rich in synonyms, hence one can express many shades of meaning with it. Scarcely any other language can compare with it for its rich literature.

What is a synonym? What is said about English synonyms? Because of its richness in synonyms, what can we do with it? Tell us what you know of English literature?

Some people think that English should be the universal language. A knowledge of English enables one to go almost anywhere in the world now. It has already become the language of commerce in the Orient.

What is a universal language? Do you think English can ever be the universal language? Why is English so important to a traveller? What is the commercial language of the Orient?

The story of how a stop was put to the boasting of a traveller is in place here:

"A man who had travelled in foreign lands boasted very much, on returning to his own country, of the many wonderful and heroic things he had done in the different places he had visited. Among other things, he said that when he was in Rhodes he had leaped to such a distance that no man of his day could leap anywhere near him—and as to that, there were in Rhodes many persons who saw him do it, and whom he could call as witnesses. One of the bystanders interrupting him, said, 'Now, my good man, if this be all true there is no need of witnesses. Suppose this to be Rhodes; and now for your leap.'"

XIV.

1. Of what use is the bed?
2. The room in which we sleep is called what sort of a room?
3. Do you sleep in a Chinese bed or a foreign one?
4. On what does the door turn?
5. Does this door lock with a key or a bolt?
6. How do you fasten the door?
7. What is the key used for?
8. What do we do with the ball?
9. What games do you play in your school?
10. Which do you like the best, foot-ball, baseball, or tennis?
11. Are you fond of exercise?
12. Have you a gymnastic teacher in your school?
13. Why is out-door exercise more beneficial than gymnasium work?
14. State the difference between exercise and recreation.
15. Do all men require the same kind of exercise?
16. Do you have military drill in your school?
17. Who is your military instructor?
18. How many times in a week do you drill?
19. What system of military tactics do you follow?
20. Are you a good swimmer?
21. When and how did you learn swimming?
22. Are you fond of bathing in a river?
23. How long do you generally stay in the water?
24. During what months is bathing most agreeable?

Here are some good rules for bathing:

Bathe in places where there is no danger. You should be in good health and feel well. You should not bathe when you feel hot, or right after a meal.

Do not go into the water slowly, but dive rapidly with the head and whole body under the water.

Do not sit down quietly in the water. He who cannot swim, should move about actively.

Do not stand with half of your body out of the water, but keep the naked body up to the chin under the water.

After the bath you should not sit still, but take gentle walking exercise.

In what place should one not bathe? Is it advisable to take a bath when one feels unwell? What should one do when he feels hot? Should anyone take a bath shortly after eating? How should people dive into the water? Why is it not a good thing to sit still in the water? What should one do after having dressed again?

Athletic sports are becoming popular in China. The field day is now observed in nearly all the Government and private schools. This is a splendid thing for the Chinese student. Victory is not the only object of the sports; their value lies in the fact that they promote unity, fellowship and kindly interest in each other.

What are becoming popular in China? What is meant by a field day? What schools hold the field day? Why is this a good thing for the Chinese students? The sports should promote what?

A short story along the line we have been speaking ends our lesson for to-day :

"A boy bathing in a river was in danger of being drowned. He called out to a traveller passing by for help. The traveller, instead of holding out a helping hand, stood by unconcernedly, and scolded the boy for his imprudence. 'Oh! sir,' cried the youth, 'pray help me now, and scold me afterwards.'"



XV.

1. With whom are you living?
2. What do you call the house in which you live?
3. How many brothers have you? How many sisters?
4. Are your brothers older or younger than you?
5. Are they in school?
6. How old is your elder brother?
7. He is older than you by how many years?
8. To what school will your younger brother go next year?
9. Who is the strongest in your family? Seven members make up this family, with three boys and two girls.
10. How many children are in this family?
11. Besides the children, who else are in the family?
12. What do the children call the man?
13. What do the children call the woman?
14. What do the boys call the girls?
15. What do the girls call the boys?

16. How many brothers have the girls?
17. How many sisters have the boys?
18. What is a little child called?
19. What does a baby frequently do?
20. What makes it cry?
21. Can a baby walk?
22. What must the mother do with it?
23. Who are your parents?
24. Where is your father?
25. Are you married?
26. What do people do in a wedding?
27. What do you call your father's brother?
28. What do you call your father's sister?
29. Do you also call your mother's sister aunt?
30. What do you call your uncle's children?
31. Have you many cousins?

I will not ask you any more personal questions this time, but give you a few sentences to analyse:

"Some boys, playing near a pond, saw a number of frogs sporting in the water. 'Let us see if we can hit them,' said one; and they all began to pelt them with stones."

Who saw a number of frogs? What were the boys doing? What did the boys see? What were the frogs doing? What did one of the boys say? How many of the boys began to pelt the frogs? With what did the boys begin to pelt the frogs?

"At last, after several had been hit, one of the frogs put his head up out of the water, and said, 'pray stop, boys. Throwing stones at us may be great sport for you, but it is death to us. We have done you no

harm, and alas! You have already killed three of our family.'"

When did one of the frogs put his head out of the water? Who put his head out of the water? What for? How many of the frogs were hit? Were all those that were hit killed? What might be great sport for the boys? What was it to the frogs? How many of the frogs were killed? What had not the frogs done to the boys?

A man had two daughters, one of whom married a gardener, and the other a tile-maker. One day he visited the daughter who had married the gardener and inquired how she was. She replied, "I am getting along nicely; I have only one wish—that there may be a heavy fall of rain, so that the plants may be well watered." Not long afterwards he also visited the daughter who had married the tile-maker, and asked her how everything was going on with her. She said, "I want for nothing, and I have only one wish—that the dry weather may continue, and the sunshine hot and bright, so that the bricks might be dried." Her father said to her, "If your sister wishes for rain, and you for dry weather, with which of you am I to join my wishes?"



XVI.

I will ask you some questions at random this time. Listen carefully.

- i. Which is the longest street in this city?

2. Which is the best inn in this place?
3. Which do you like better, winter or summer?
4. Which of these flowers seems to be the most beautiful?
5. Which is the stronger, an oak or a willow?
6. Which of these photographs was taken best?
7. Do you prefer wine or tea?
8. Why will wine drinking injure health?
9. To whom does this book belong?
10. Whose house is this?
11. Whose hats are these?
12. Who is sitting next to you?
13. Students in the same class are called what?
14. How many classmates have you?
15. What did you do day before yesterday?
16. What will you do when you are through with your recitations?
17. Whose son was Confucius?
18. How many disciples did Confucius have?
19. Can you name some of them?
20. What time do you get up every morning?
21. How late do you sit up at night?
22. What did you eat for breakfast?
23. How did you spend your last vacation?
24. Are you fond of music?
25. What instrument do you play?
26. Can you translate English into Chinese?
27. Who is your drawing teacher?
28. Is he a distinguished artist?
29. How many lessons a week does he give you?
30. Show me your drawings.
31. How long do you study every day?

"A raven saw a snowy swan floating on the lake. 'No wonder he is so white,' thought the raven, as he looked at this own black feathers. 'I should be if I were all the time washing myself. I'll try it.'

Who saw a snowy swan floating on the lake? What did the raven see? Where did the raven see the swan? What did the raven think, as he looked at his own black feathers? According to the raven, what made the swan white? What did the raven say he would try?

"Then he left his home, where he always found plenty to eat, and came and lived by the lake, and washed himself from morning till night; but he grew no whiter; and, as he found nothing to eat, he soon died for want of food."

Why did the raven leave his home? Where did he find plenty of food? Where did he go and live? What did he do there from morning till night? Did he grow any whiter? Why did he not grow any whiter? Did he find anything to eat in the lake? What became of him?

A short story about another raven and a crow will complete this lesson :

"A crow was very jealous of the raven, because he was considered a bird of good omen, and always attracted the attention of men, as indicating by his flight the good or evil course of future events. Seeing some travellers approaching, she flew up into a tree, and perching herself on one of the branches, cawed as loudly as she could. The travellers turned towards the sound, and wondered what it boded, when one of

them said to his companion, 'Let us proceed on our journey, my friend, for it is only the caw of a crow, and her cry, you know, is no omen.'



XVII.

I will ask you some more miscellaneous questions to-day :

1. Why does wood float?
2. Why do animals die?
3. How long does it take you to come to school?
4. How long is the wall of our city?
5. How long does it take you to get your arithmetic lesson?
6. How long does the rainy season last in this part of the country?
7. Why is the lion called the king of beasts?
8. Why did the mother of Mencius choose a house close to a school?
9. Where did you go after dinner yesterday?
10. Where are my shoes?
11. What do I do with my hat?
12. Where did you buy this book?
13. Where is my dictionary?
14. Where does opium come from?
15. When are you going home?
16. Will you be going home as soon as vacation begins?
17. When do you have vacation?
18. When will you be through with your examinations?

19. About when did Confucius live?
20. What is the title of this book?
21. How is the weather to-day?
22. Where does the coal come from?
23. What have you eaten to-day?
24. Who is the president or director of this school?
25. Who examine the students?
26. How often do the steamers go to Shanghai?
27. When will the next steamer leave for Shanghai?
28. Can you write an English letter?
29. Can you swim against the stream?
30. When will you be at home?
31. Have you ever seen a man-of-war?
32. How much does it cost to build a man-of-war?

Perhaps you are tired of these rambling questions; we will analyse some sentences for a change.

"Once upon a time a man came to a forest to ask the trees if they would give him some wood to make a handle for his axe. The trees thought this was very little to ask, and they gave him a good piece of hard wood."

Who came to the forest? For what did he come? When did he go to the forest to ask for some wood? For what did he ask the trees some wood? When the man came to the trees to ask for some wood, what did they think? What did they do as they thought it was very little?

"But as soon as the man had fitted the handle to his axe, he went to work to chop down all the best trees in the forest. As they fell groaning and crash-

ing to the ground, they said mournfully one to another, 'We suffer for our own foolishness.'

After the man received the good piece of wood, what did he do with it? To what did he fit it? What did the man do when he had fitted the handle to the axe? How did the trees fall? What did the trees say as they fell groaning and crashing?

The little story about "The Travellers and the Plane-tree," showing how ungrateful some people are, is in place here:

"Two travellers, worn out by the heat of the summer's sun, laid themselves down at noon under the wide-spreading branches of a plane-tree. As they rested under its shade, one of the travellers said to the other, 'How useless is the plane-tree! It bears no fruit, and is not of the least service to man.' The plane-tree, interrupting him, said, 'You ungrateful fellows! Do you, while receiving benefits from me, and resting under my shade, dare to describe me as useless and unprofitable?'"



XVIII.

Mr., please repeat to us the story of the travellers and the plane-tree.

Now for some more questions:

1. Which travels faster, sound or light?
2. Which travels quicker, a steamer or a sailing-boat?
3. Which is more comfortable, a sedan-chair or a wheelbarrow?

4. Have you ever seen a tram-car?
5. Were you afraid to ride in it at first?
6. Which travels more quickly, a carriage or a tram-car?
7. Which is the stronger, the elephant or the horse?
8. Which is lighter, lead or silver?
9. Which is heavier, iron or wood?
10. Which is the largest country in the world?
11. Which country is largest in Asia?
12. Which do you think is the most powerful country in the world?
13. How many catties do you weigh?
14. Which is brighter, the sun or the moon?
15. Which is louder, a pistol-shot or the sound of a cannon?
16. Which is heavier, a hundred pounds or a hundred catties?
17. How many inches make up a foot?
18. How tall are you?
19. How tall do you think I am?
20. How high is the ceiling?
21. How many *li* are in a mile?
22. Is a tael worth more or a dollar?
23. How many cents are contained in a dollar?

In olden times, money was unknown, and buying and selling was done by exchanging one thing for another. But this form of doing business was not convenient; so nations whose commerce was extensive used gold and silver as the means of exchange. The ancient Spartans used iron, and the Romans copper, in the form of bars.

When was money unknown in the world? What was unknown in ancient times? How did people do business then? What was objectionable about buying and selling in this way? What nations made use of gold and silver as a means of exchange? What are the advantages in using these metals? What did the Spartans use? The Romans? In what form were these metals used?

"On rivers people travel by boats and ships, and transport with little trouble timber, grain, or other commodities from one place to another. Thus can the people, who live on banks of navigable rivers, carry on trade with distant lands."

Who travel by boats and ships? Boats and ships are used for what purpose? What are transported with little trouble from place to place? Why is a good harbour so important to a commercial city? Who find it easiest to carrying on trade with distant lands? When is a river not navigable?

Here is a story that the children in the West delight to hear:

Siegfried found the cave where the dragon was breathing out poison. A vast treasure was guarded by the monster. Every man that had tried to get this treasure had been killed by the dragon. Siegfried slayed the dragon with his strong sword. A drop of the dragon's blood wet Siegfried's finger, which burned like fire. To cool it, Siegfried touched it with his tongue. Immediately he found he could understand the language of the birds in the trees around him. After he had slain the dragon, Siegfried lay under a

tree in the forest, and the birds sang to him. They told him to go into the cave and get the dragon's treasure. They told him what this treasure was—a great heap of gold, a magic ring, and a magic helmet. By wearing this ring, he could make himself the most powerful person in the world. By wearing the helmet, he could, at any time, make himself invisible.



XIX.

To begin with, will some one repeat the story of Siegfried?

Nature is divided into three kingdoms—the animal kingdom, the vegetable kingdom, and the mineral kingdom.

1. What are some of the products that belong to the animal kingdom?
2. To which kingdom do men, monkeys, fishes and birds belong?
3. Name a few products which belong to the vegetable kingdom.
4. How would you classify pines, lilies, potatoes, and grass?
5. Mention a few products which belong to the mineral kingdom.
6. To which kingdom do gold, iron, coal, salt, and slate belong?
7. What is the difference between animals and plants?
8. Can plants move from one place to another like animals?

9. Can animals and plants breathe?
10. Do they grow and die?
11. Do stones grow and die, too?
12. Do you know what zoology treats of?
13. What is botany?
14. What does mineralogy treat of?
15. What animals live in hot countries?
16. Tell us some that live in cold countries.
17. Where do elephants, tigers, monkeys and lions live?
18. Where is the home of the bear, the reindeer and the seal?
19. In what element do fishes live?
20. Where do the birds live?
21. Where are worms found?
22. Is the flesh of all the animals eatable?
23. Mention some of the animals whose flesh is not eatable.
24. How do snakes, snails, and worms move?
25. What clothing has nature given to birds?
26. What protects the dog, the cat, and the sheep from cold?

After these hard questions, I will give you a few easy sentences to analyse:

A fly alighted upon a pot of honey. The honey along the edge of the pot was eaten quickly. The fly crept into the jar; his legs stuck fast, and he was caught.

Who alighted upon a pot of honey? Where did the fly alight? Where was the honey? What became of the honey along the edge of the pot? After the fly

had eaten the honey on the edge, what did it do? What happened to it in the jar? How was the fly caught? Was it caught because it was greedy or because it was foolish?

A moth flying by, laughed at the fly. But before her laugh died away, she flew into a candle flame, and she was burned.

Who laughed at the fly? Why? What was the moth doing? Into what did the moth fly? What became of her? When did the moth fly into the candle flame? Who was more foolish, the fly or the moth? If the moth knew she was to be burned so soon, would she have laughed at the fly? What should they both have done?

A fable, teaching us not to covet what is beyond our reach, will conclude our lesson for this time:

As an ox was eating grass in a meadow, he happened to step on a family of young frogs, and nearly killed them all. However, one got away and told its mother of the sad news. He said, "Mother, it was such a big beast. I never saw such a large one in my life." The old frog, blowing herself out as much as possible, said, "Was it as large as this?" "Oh! a great deal bigger," said the little frog. "Well, was it as big as this?" and she puffed her skin some more. "Mother, it is no use for you to try to make yourself as big as it—even if you were to burst yourself you would not be near its size." The mother frog did not like this, so she once more tried to increase her size, and she really burst herself.

XX.

Who will tell us the fable of the frogs and the ox?
What does this fable teach?

1. What is a singing bird?
2. Name some birds that sing.
3. What is a water fowl? Give examples.
4. What is a bird of prey?
5. To which class do the hawk, the goose and the cormorant belong?
6. Of what use to the bird are its wings?
7. Of what use to the fish are its fins and tails?
8. What is a zoological garden?
9. What is a botanical garden?
10. What do we find in botanical gardens?
11. Of what use are the roots of plants?
12. Of what use are the leaves?
13. Name some of the plants that are useful to man.
14. What is a forest-tree?
15. What is a fruit tree?
16. In what class do you put the oak, the willow, and the pine?
17. How do you classify the apple-tree, the peach-tree, and the pear-tree?
18. What kind of plants does the farmer cultivate?
19. Of what use is the rice, wheat, maize and corn?
20. What is the use of flax?
21. What is made of hemp?
22. What kind of plants are grown in a vegetable garden?
23. Where do people cultivate turnips, onions, and beans?

24. When is harvest time?
25. Is the harvest likely to be good this year?
26. If the harvest is poor, what will happen?

The food we eat and the clothes we wear all spring from the land. The coal which warms our houses and drives our steamers also come from the land. The chairs we sit on were once trees that grew upon the land, the cushions were once wool upon the backs of sheep that fed upon the mountain-side.

Where does our food come from? Show how our clothes are also from the land. Where is coal found? How useful is the coal? Is there much coal in China? How can we say that the chair is from the land? What does the sheep eat? What grows on its back? What do people do with the wool? Where do the sheep feed? The man who looks after the sheep is called what?

The hard wood stand was once a part of a fine old tree. The ivory chopsticks were once a part of an elephant's tusk. The gold ring on your finger is made from mineral ores.

Where does wood come from? The man who makes tables, chairs, stands, etc., is called what? What is ivory? Have you ever seen an elephant? Tell us some striking features about the elephant. Is he a useful animal? In what countries is he found? Where does gold come from? The place from which gold is dug is called what? The man who digs gold out of the ground is called what? Are there any gold mines in China?

"The earth is the mother of all humanity, and upon it no one can waste love and affection. The land is the one sure investment. Till it, and enrich it, and it will enrich you."

What is the mother of all humanity? The earth being our mother, how should we regard her? Why should you love your mother? What is the one sure investment? Why does a farmer put fertilizer on his field?

I have repeated to you a number of fables from the West. To-day I will tell you a fable from the East.

A king asked his minister if he believed in luck. The minister replied that he did, and the king asked him to prove it. So one night the minister tied to the ceiling of a room a parcel containing some peas mixed with diamonds. Then he let in two men, one of whom believed in luck and the other in human effort alone. The man who believed in luck laid down quietly on the floor; but the other man, after some effort, reached the parcel. Feeling in the dark the peas and the diamonds, he ate the peas, and threw down the diamonds at his companion, saying, "Here are the stones for your idleness." In the morning the king and the minister came to the room, and bade each take what he had got. The man of effort found he had nothing beyond the peas he had eaten, while the man of luck walked away with the diamonds. The minister said to the king, "Sir, there is such a thing as luck; but it is as rare as peas mixed with diamonds. So I would say, Let none hope to live by luck."

XXI.

We will begin by re-telling "The Man of Luck and the Man of Effort." Well, Mr.

I will ask you some more questions on various subjects to-day.

1. Are you fond of walking?
2. Why is walking such a good exercise?
3. Where does this street lead to?
4. In going to the post-office, do you turn to the right or the left?
5. Where did you go last night?
6. At what time are you free this evening?
7. Where do you intend to go after the recitation?
8. Will you be busy to-morrow?
9. Did you get a good night's rest last night?
10. Have you read "Robinson Crusoe?"
11. Did you enjoy it or not? Why?
12. What have you studied before now?
13. Have you studied algebra?
14. Is English difficult to pronounce?
15. With what do you sharpen your pencil?
16. May I have the loan of your knife?
17. With what do you protect yourself from rain?
18. Can you see that picture?
19. Do you prefer Chinese or foreign pictures?
20. Are there any houses behind this one?
21. Is there anybody on the veranda?
22. Are there mosquitoes in this place?
23. Have you ever seen an electric light?
24. With what do you cool yourself in summer?
25. Are you hungry?

26. What fruits are now in season?
 27. How is tea made?

We have reached the second part of our lesson.

"An ass, hearing some grasshoppers chirping, was much pleased with the sound, and wished he could make such sweet music. 'What sort of food do you eat,' said he to the grasshopper, 'that your voices are so charming?'"

Who heard the grasshoppers chirping? What did the ass hear? What was his impression of the sound? With what was the ass much pleased? What was his wish? Why did the ass wish he could make such sweet music as did the grasshoppers? What did the ass say to the grasshoppers? According to the ass, what has to do with the voice?

"The grasshoppers replied, 'We live upon dew.' The ass then decided that he, too, would live upon dew. And in a short time he died of hunger."

What did the grasshoppers say in reply? On what did the grasshoppers say they live? What did the ass then decide? Why did he decide to live on dew? What happened to the ass in a short time? Of what did he die? What kind of people often find that they have been as foolish as this ass?

Yesterday I told you a fable of the East. Here is another one:

"A watch-dog in a village was barking all night to keep off thieves from his master's house. An ass, who observed this, thought that the dog amused himself by barking. So he brayed all night. When the

day dawned the owner of the ass thought the poor animal had been suffering from some disorder. Therefore he sent for the village doctor and laid the case before him. The doctor examined the animal closely and said, 'Friend, you must brand this ass right away, or he will soon get into fits and die.' The ass said, 'I assure you nothing is wrong about me; I simply amused myself last night.' 'Oh, no,' said the doctor, 'I know what the wily brute means. He would rather die and make you the loser than be branded and recover his health.' So they bound the ass with ropes, and branded him all over with red-hot irons. Some-time afterwards the ass moved out to see how the village was getting along during his sickness. The dog asked why he had been branded. The ass told the story, when the dog said, 'He that mistakes work for amusement must pay for his error.'"



XXII.

Tell me the Indian story about "The Dog and the Ass."

1. What do we use paper, pen and ink for?
2. When do you write with a pencil?
3. What do you write upon?
4. Do you write English with a Chinese pen?
5. Of what is a Chinese pen made?
6. You can read, speak and write Chinese, can you not?
7. Are the Chinese characters hard to write?

8. How are the Chinese characters different from the English written words?
9. What do you think of English spelling?
10. Do you find any difficulty in managing the English verbs?
11. Do you not think that English idioms are puzzling?
12. The prepositions are equally perplexing, are they not?
13. In order to learn to speak correctly, what must you do?
14. What is a syllable?
15. What do you understand an accent to mean?
16. The word "Chinese" has the accent on which syllable?
17. Where is the accent on the word "English?"
18. Define a noun. Give examples.
19. What does a verb do in the sentence?
20. What is a sentence?
21. An adjective does what?
22. Name some adjectives.
23. How is an adverb different from a verb?
24. When is a noun of singular number?
25. When is a noun of plural number?
26. In what way do many nouns form the plural?
27. What is the subject of a sentence?
28. What is the predicate of a sentence?
29. What is the important word in the predicate?
30. What is a declarative sentence?
31. What kind of a sentence is used to ask questions?
32. What kind of a sentence is used to bid you do something?

33. What is an exclamatory sentence?
 34. Are you getting tired of these questions on Grammar?

Well, we stop here, and have a change.

"The children stood near the teacher, Miss Fung, looking at an apple which she held in her hand. 'See,' said Miss Fung, 'what a beautiful apple I have!'"

Who stood near Miss Fung? Who was Miss Fung? Where did the children stand? What is the name of their teacher? What were the children doing? Where was the apple? Who held an apple in her hand? What did Miss Fung say? To whom did she say this? How did the apple look? Do you think Miss Fung will give the apple to the children to eat? What do you think they are doing with the apple?

Proverbs express thoughts which have been remembered and repeated for hundreds of years because they were worth keeping. Every nation has many proverbs. Even among savage tribes, where reading and writing are unknown, such sayings are common, and are much valued for their wisdom.

What are proverbs? What do they express? Some of them have been handed down for hundreds of years, have they not? Why have they been remembered and repeated for so long? What nations have proverbs? Do you know some Chinese proverbs? Tell us some. Have the savages any proverbs? What is a savage? Can he read and write? Are there savages in the world now? Where? What is the difference between a savage and a civilized man? Why do the savage tribes value their proverbs?

I am sure you will enjoy the anecdote of Sir William Napier:

"Sir William Napier once met a little girl, five years old, who was sobbing over a pitcher which she had broken. When he tried to comfort her, she asked him to mend the pitcher. He told her that he could not mend it, but that he would give her sixpence to buy a new one. On looking in his purse, he found that he had no money to give the child. 'I will bring you the sixpence to-morrow,' he said. 'Meet me here at this same hour.' The child was comforted, and the officer went on his way. When Sir William Napier reached home, he found awaiting him an invitation from a friend which he greatly desired to accept, but his acceptance would have prevented him from meeting the little girl. He therefore declined the invitation, writing to his friend, 'I could not disappoint the child, because she trusted in me.'"



XXIII.

We will begin by having some one to repeat the story we had in our last lesson. Who will do it this time?

Don't you think that the story is beautiful? What is there in the story that you like? What noble traits of character can we learn from this anecdote?

Our people are noted for our reverence for old age, and we can be justly proud of this fact. But it would be a good thing if we would be more considerate to our young people. Some of our white friends have

been writing to an English paper in Shanghai, calling attention to "The Cruelty to Children" on the part of parents, and asking if something could not be done to make the lives of our young people easier. A gentleman will keep his promises under all circumstances and kind to everybody, even to his dog.

1. What have you been doing all day?
2. How long do you study every day?
3. Have you done all your exercises?
4. Have you finished your history?
5. What history book do you use?
6. What figures in history do you like the best?
7. Have you read "The Three Kingdoms?"
8. Who was Alexander the Great?
9. Have you ever heard the story about Alexander and his horse?
10. Do you admire Napoleon? Why?
11. What do you know about Abraham Lincoln?
12. George Washington was called the "Father of his country." Why?
13. Did you ever hear of Nelson? Gladstone?
14. Can you tell us anything about Queen Victoria?
15. Who is now King of England?
16. How far back does Chinese history go?
17. What is the present Dynasty called?
18. How long has the present Dynasty been in power?
19. How long since the present Emperor ascended the Throne?
20. Who was the greatest Chinese statesman of recent years?

21. Who do you think is the greatest man in China now?
22. When did the war between Japan and China take place?
23. When was the Russo-Japanese War?
24. What was the outcome of this war?
25. What is Russia's position in the Far East now?

Egypt, Greece and Rome passed away ; but China has maintained her position in the East. The Chinese people first settled in the rich regions of North-eastern China, near the Yellow River. Little by little they united their Empire; they drove back the native tribes, and extended their rule to the west and south. This conquest was done rather by peaceful advance than by force of arms.

What has become of Egypt, Greece and Rome? How does China compare with them in standing the test of time? What do you think is the source of China's strength? In what part of China did the Chinese people first settle? Where is the Yellow River? What is the character of the soil in that section of the country? Little by little they did what? How did they unite the Empire? What did they do to the native tribes? In what directions did they extend their rule? By what means was this done? Are the Chinese a warlike people?

One of the most glorious periods of Chinese history was the Han Dynasty. At that time much attention was given to literature. The nation's arms and diplomacy were carried far into Central Asia. Buddhism was introduced into China from India.

How does the Han Dynasty compare with other periods of Chinese history? Why are our people proud to be known as the sons of Han? What position did literature hold during the Han Dynasty? What is said about China's military strength and diplomacy of that time? What was introduced into China from India during that Dynasty? What is Buddhism? Are you a Buddhist? Do you think Buddhism has been a blessing to China or not? Tell how a Buddhist priest looks. Where is India?

Here is a short story with which we will finish our lesson:

"A company of soldiers was marching through a wood to avoid meeting a larger detachment of the enemy in the neighbourhood. The drummer kept beating his drum, though not loud. The sound, however, attracted the attention of the enemy, and they surrounded the party. The captain bade the drummer beat with all his energy to inspire his men with courage. So he did. They fought like lions and won the day. The captain said, 'Good and evil often flow from the same source.'"



XXIV.

Will you repeat to me the story of the drummer and the soldiers?

1. Are you fond of mathematics?
2. Who is your mathematics teacher?
3. Does he teach you in Chinese or English?

4. How many feet has a man?
5. How many toes has a man on each foot?
6. How many toes on both feet together?
7. What is a triangle?
8. What is a triangle called whose sides are equal?
9. What is a square?
10. What is a figure called which has four sides?
11. What is it called when its sides are all equal, and its angles right angles?
12. Count from one to thirty.
13. What is an even number?
14. What is an odd number?
15. Say the even numbers up to twenty.
16. Say the odd numbers up to nineteen.
17. How many times does three go into twelve?
18. How many times does six go into eighteen?
19. How many times does seven go into twenty-one?
20. How many times does nine go into seventy-two?
21. How much is six times two?
22. How much is eight times three?
23. Twice seven is what?
24. How many times does three go into fifteen?
25. How many times does seven go into fourteen?
26. How many times does eight go into eighty?
27. What is the result of dividing sixty by six?
28. Divide fifteen by two—what is the result?
29. Multiply four by three—what is the result?

Perhaps it has been an effort for you to do these little sums, so I will give you some easy sentences for analysis:

The barber shaves the man's head with a razor.

Who shaves? What does the barber do? What does the barber shave? Whose head does the barber shave? With what does the barber shave the man's head?

"On the 26th of May the travellers passed the Yellowstone River. Up against the sky rose the Rocky Mountains, whose summits were covered with snow. One day in June the cataract was heard roaring in the distance."

When did the travellers pass the Yellowstone River? To what season of the year does May belong? Who passed the Yellowstone River on the 26th of May? What river did the travellers pass? What rose up against the sky? Do you know where the Rocky Mountains are? Are they high? Why? How did their summits look? The snow covered what? When did the travellers hear the cataract? What is a cataract? What did the travellers hear? Where was the cataract?

"Victor Emmanuel, King of Italy, being very fond of hunting, went out one day alone with his gun. He met a peasant, who took him for a gamekeeper, and complained of a fox, which, he said, stole his hens. The king said he would come again next day and try to kill it.

"According to his promise he came next morning, and, after some trouble, killed the fox. The peasant was so grateful that he made him come to breakfast at his cottage, and afterwards gave him two francs for his trouble. The king, with great glee, put them into his pocket, and said it was the first money he had ever earned in all his life."

"A day or two after, an officer came to the cottage in a carriage, laden with presents for all the family, and told the peasant who his friend the gamekeeper was."



XXV.

1. Where is the sun?
2. Where does it rise?
3. Where does it set?
4. Do the stars and moon rise in the east too?
5. Can you count the stars?
6. Can you see the stars in the day time? Why not?
7. Can you see the moon every night? Why not?
8. Where is the sun now?
9. How is the sun shining?
10. Can you look at the sun steadily when it is shining brightly?
11. Where do we live?
12. Which is larger, the earth or the sun?
13. Do you know the planets?
14. Has the earth more land or water?
15. Do we live in the water?
16. What live in the water?
17. Can a man live in the water?
18. With what means do people cross the ocean?
19. Have you ever been on board of an ocean liner?
20. Don't you think it is a wonderful piece of machinery?
21. Can you name some of the largest steamers that cross the Pacific Ocean?

22. How long does it take the "Empress" steamers to go from Yokohama to Vancouver? Shanghai to Vancouver?
23. About how long does it take the Pacific Mail steamers to go from Hongkong to San Francisco?
24. Where is the air?
25. If a man has no air can he live?
26. The air is composed of what elements?
27. What live in the air?
28. Do the birds fly in ships in the air?
29. How do they travel?
30. Can we travel in the air like the birds?
31. Can we travel in ships in the air?
32. Where do we see the stars?
33. Are the stars large or small?
34. Can you go to the stars?
35. Of what does astronomy treat?

"Ships, Colonies, and Commerce" is the motto of the English people, because they are crowded into a few small islands, and depend for their food supply from abroad.

Whose motto is "Ships, Colonies, and Commerce?" What is the motto of the English people? Where is the home of the English people? Japan has been called the "Great Britain of Asia." Do you know why? Which is larger, England or Japan? The British are fond of boasting that the sun never sets on the English flag. Show how this is true or not. Why are the English a commercial people? Where do they get their food supply from? Where are Britain's markets?

A humorist once said he felt rather safer on board a steamer of the Cunard line than upon land. This company's steamers have carried millions of passengers and untold millions of letters across the Atlantic, at high speed, and with almost perfect safety, although the dangers from fogs, storms, icebergs have been manifold.

Who said he felt safer on board a Cunarder than on land? What does a humorist do? Why did he feel safer on board a Cunarder than on land? Would you agree with him? Whose steamers have carried many passengers and letters? Where do the Cunard steamers ply? How many passengers have they carried? How many letters? Are the Cunarders slow or fast? Do they meet with many accidents? What dangers do they often meet with? What must a steamer do during a fog? Why is it dangerous to be on board of a steamer during a storm? Tell how an iceberg looks.

As our lesson to-day has so much to do with ships, I will try to tell you something about the life history of a great shipowner. Sir Alfred Jones is a king among shipowners, controlling the movements of more ships than probably any other man who has ever lived. The other day we had a story about the man who believes in luck and the man of effort. Sir Alfred Jones sees that those upon whom good fortune seems always to smile are those who have learned that good luck is good work. The advice he gives to young men entering business is, "There is no royal road to success in business. It is only by unceasing toil and

undivided attention that one ascends the ladder." This is the secret of success of his own life.

When three years old his parents moved to Liverpool, and the years spent in this great business center did much to shape his career. As a boy he loved sailing, and has always a fondness for dogs. At fifteen he entered the office of a steamship firm. He found the pay small and plenty of work; but he advanced from junior clerk to custom house clerk, and then freight clerk. He had risen to be manager of the firm when he met his first reverse; but it proved a blessing in disguise to him. He lost his position as manager. He started a business for himself, and he organized an opposition line of steamers to West Africa. Then he was made a junior partner of another company. A few years later the company that would not have him for manager united with his company. Opposition soon came from every quarter, but beat in vain against a business conducted with fairness and enterprise. The result is that to-day Sir Alfred Jones commands a fleet of more than one hundred and twenty vessels.



XXVI.

What is Sir Alfred Jones' message to young men entering into business? Is there any short cut to learning?

1. What sort of weather are we having?
2. Did it rain last night?
3. Do you think this weather will last for a few days longer?

4. Did you sleep well last night?
5. Did you wash your hands this morning?
6. With what did you wash?
7. Did you braid your queue to-day?
8. Did you do it yourself or did a barber braid it for you?
9. Do you braid it everyday?
10. Who does the cooking for you?
11. Are you pleased with your servant?
12. What does the coolie do for you?
13. Did you go out this morning?
14. At what time did you return?
15. Are your hands cold?
16. How long have you been in this school?
17. What are your school hours?
18. Why were you absent yesterday?
19. When do the holidays begin?
20. How long will they last?
21. Do you go away for the holidays?
22. When will you return?
23. How many scholars are there in that class?
24. Are those students diligent?
25. Did you play in the practise game yesterday?
26. On which side were you?
27. Who is this gentleman?
28. Who is the man who came to see you the other day?
29. What sort of man is he?
30. Is that child a boy or a girl?
31. Where are your eyebrows?
32. Have you any news?

"An ass was one day walking through a pond, with a load of wood on his back, when his foot slipped, and he fell down. 'Help, help,' cried the poor ass, as he struggled and kicked in the water."

What was the ass doing one day? Who was one day walking through a pond? Through what was the ass walking one day? What happened to him while he was walking through the pond? Why did he fall down? What did he have on his back? What became of the ass when his foot slipped. When did he struggle and kick in the water?

"But his load was so heavy that he could not get up, and he groaned aloud. 'What a foolish fellow,' said the frogs, 'to make such a fuss about a little fall into the water. What would you say if you had to live here always, as we do?'"

Who could not get up? Why could he not get up? How heavy was the load? Who groaned aloud? Who saw the ass struggle? What did the frogs say? What did the frogs call him, because he made such a fuss about a little fall? Why did they call him a foolish fellow? Was falling into the water a little thing for the ass? Why not? Who always had to live in the water? How do we judge others?

In the above fable the frogs furnish us the lesson that we judge others by ourselves. It is nothing for them to live in the water always, but it would be wonderful if the ass could live in the water. Here is another fable in which some frogs ask for something that is impossible for them to have.

"The lotus blossomed in a pond. The bees swarmed to enjoy the sight and collect the honey. The frogs in the pond said, 'you live so far from the pond; yet you come here as soon as the flowers blossom. How do you find it out?'

"'Why, by the sweet smell of the flower,' said the bees.

"'We live in the pond, and yet we do not feel the smell. How is it?' said the frogs.

"'We can tell you of the smell, but we cannot furnish you with a nose to smell it,' said the bees.

"'Alas!' said the frogs, in a tone of self-reproach, 'of what avail is it that frogs live by the lotus in the same pond if they cannot enjoy the sweet smell of the flower? Yet there is nothing like acquiring the sense of what is fair and sweet.'

"So they requested the bees to teach them how to enjoy things fair and sweet.

"'That is impossible, as we have already told you,' said the bees; 'for a sense of fair and sweet, you see, must be in us when we begin to be;' and the bees went about humming round the sweet lotus flowers."



XXVII.

Will some one tell me the story of "The Lotus, the Frogs and the Bees?"

1. Have we a stool in this room?
2. What is the stool made of?
3. What do we do with the stool?
4. Where does bamboo grow?

5. Is the bamboo useful?
6. What are some of its uses?
7. My coat is made of cloth. What is your coat made of?
8. What is the cloth made of?
9. Of what is the thread made?
10. If the cloth is made of wool, what kind of cloth is it?
11. What is his robe made of?
12. Which is more expensive, silk or woollen cloth?
13. When do people wear furs?
14. Have you a watch?
15. What is your watch made of?
16. Is my watch made of silver too?
17. How many hands has your watch?
18. Are they of equal length?
19. What does the long hand do? The short one?
20. How long have you had your watch?
21. What must you do when your watch is out of order?
22. Who repairs watches?
23. What make is your watch?
24. Was it made in China or was it imported from a foreign country?
25. Do you know which country makes the finest watches?
26. Have you any money? What kind?
27. What is a dollar made of?
28. What is a one-cent piece made of?
29. A man changes a dollar for copper cents. How many pieces would he receive?

30. Money that is made of paper, is called what kind of money?
31. Here is a piece of paper money. Tell me—
32. How much it is worth?
33. Where was it made?
34. When was it issued?
35. Who issued it?
36. Where can I get some money changed?
37. In what do you carry your money?
38. What is a bank?
39. What is a bank-note?
40. Where can I get a check cashed?

"On the heights of the Black Forest, 13,000 men, that is 20 per cent. of the population, earn their living by making wooden clocks."

Where is the Black Forest? What are the Black Forest clocks made of? Are they chiefly manufactured in the valley of the Black Forest? How many people in the Black Forest make clocks for a living? What per cent. of the population is that?

"In arts and inventions the German people are not inferior to the English and French; in education and science it surpasses other nations, in the instruction of the people it occupies incontestably the highest place, for even the smallest village has its school."

The country from which the Germans come is called what? How do the German people compare with the English and French with respect to the arts and sciences? In what does it surpass other nations? How wide-spread is popular education in Germany? Where do you find schools in Germany? It is said

that more than 90 per cent. of the children of Japan are in school. Have you any idea how this compares with the per centage of children in the American schools? What is the position of popular education in China? Do you think the Government schools are doing good work? Do you think it would be advisable for the Government to introduce compulsory education at once?

Emerson, one of the best-known American writers, related the following anecdote:

A rich merchant in Boston was called on by a friend in behalf of a charity. At the time the merchant was scolding his clerk for using whole wafers instead of halves. On hearing this his friend thought that his chances for getting a subscription were small. But to his surprise, on listening to the appeal, the merchant subscribed five hundred dollars. The visitor expressed his surprise that any person who was so particular about half a wafer should present five hundred dollars to a charity. The merchant said, "It is by saving half wafers, and attending to such little things, that I have now something to give."



XXVIII.

1. What lesson are we to take to-day?
2. What is the page?
3. Do you like English conversation?
4. What do you think of the conversation book we are using?

5. Which part of it do you like best?
6. Are you fond of the stories, anecdotes, and fables?
Why?
7. Do you find oral English difficult?
8. Which is harder for you, listening or speaking?
9. Do you speak in English outside of this recitation room? Speak as much in English as you can. Unless you do so, you will not be able to speak well.
10. Do you find you are making progress in your speaking?
11. You are not afraid of me, are you? You should not be afraid of making mistakes. I am here to help you.
12. Can you speak German?
13. Are you fond of modern languages?
14. Show me your reading book. Do you think it is a good book?
15. How much did you pay for it?
16. Was it published in China or in a foreign country?
17. Where are you reading now?
18. Turn to page....., and read me the paragraph beginning with.....
19. Do you understand the meaning of the passage?
20. When you learned English, did your teacher teach you to translate?
21. Is it useful to translate in learning a foreign language?
22. Can you always translate word for word?
23. What does your English teacher require you to do?

24. How many exercises do you translate a day?
25. How well can you translate now?
26. Are you able to translate an English letter into Chinese?
27. May I see your note-book?
28. Who taught you arithmetic?
29. What are you working in mathematics now?
30. Have you had geometry?
31. Do you use the books which I loaned you?
32. How many lessons of this book have you studied?
33. What class of books do you enjoy reading especially?
34. Have you many English books?
35. Have you an English and Chinese dictionary?
36. Have you many Chinese and English books?

"A bull was once striving with all his might to squeeze himself through a narrow passage which led to his stall. 'I will go through,' said a young calf, 'and show you the way. I have done it many a time.' 'Save yourself the trouble,' said the bull; 'I knew the way before you were born.'"

Who was striving to squeeze himself through the narrow passage? What was the bull striving to do? How hard was he striving? Through what was the bull squeezing himself? Where did the narrow passage lead? Where was the bull's stall? Who would go through and show him the way? Why did the calf know the road so well? What did the bull tell the calf to do? Why did he tell him to save himself the trouble? When did the bull know the

way? What was the character of the young calf? Did the calf need a rebuke? What for?

The following story shows how a prince, like Robert Bruce, whose story you have perhaps read in your readers, was indebted to a spider:

"A prince, who had been defeated in battle, fled for his life without a single follower, and hid himself in a cave in a wood. That night a spider wove her web across the mouth of the cave. In the morning, two soldiers from the enemy's army, detached in pursuit of the prince, passed the cave where he was lying. 'Look,' said one, 'perhaps he is in that cave; it is a likely place.' 'He can't be there,' said the other, 'for if he had gone in, he would have brushed away that spider's web.' They went on, without looking into the cave, and the prince afterwards escaped."



XXIX.

Tell me how a spider once saved the life of a prince. Do you know the story of King Robt. Bruce and the spider?

1. What gentleman is that?
2. When did he come?
3. Where did he come from?
4. Where does he live?
5. What is his business?
6. How does he make his living?
7. How does he support himself?
8. Is he at work by the day or by the job?

9. How much does he get a month?
10. Do you know how to do that kind of work?
11. Have you known him long?
12. How long will he stay here?
13. When does he expect to go away?
14. When will he be back?
15. Where was he brought up?
16. Who owns this land?
17. Is this house to let?
18. Two and five make how many?
19. Two times five is how much?
20. Who taught you this?
21. Is this your pencil?
22. How did this window come to be broken?
23. Do you know what is good for a cold?
24. How many kinds of oranges are there?
25. Do you like persimmons?
26. What is the difference between this and that?
27. How long is it before the apple season?
28. What do you call this?
29. What is it good for?
30. Whose business is it to see that this room is kept in order?
31. Has anybody taken my pencil?
32. When did we have our last examination?
33. Do you like to take examinations?
34. When do you generally study hardest?

"The place where water breaks forth or gushes out of the ground is called a spring. If a spring yields a great quantity of water, it flows out, and forms a brook. When several brooks flow together, they

form a river. When the river receives other rivers, it is called a main-river, and the other rivers are called tributaries."

What is a spring? How is a brook formed? When several brooks unite, what do we have? When is a river called a main-river? What are the tributaries?

"America contains the two principal divisions of land in the Western Continent, called North America and South America. It was discovered by Christopher Columbus, in 1492. He sailed from Spain; his fleet consisted of three small ships."

Where is America? What principal divisions of land does it contain? Name some of the countries in North America. In South America. Where is the Isthmus Canal? By whom was America discovered? When? Was Columbus looking for the Western Continent when he set sail? From what place did Columbus sail? How large was his fleet?

The other day we had the story of how a king killed a fox for a farmer, and how grateful the farmer was. This reminds me of a similar story about Alphonso, King of Sicily and Naples:

"Alphonso was remarkable for his kindness to his subjects. At one time, when travelling privately through Campania, he came up to a muleteer, whose beast had stuck in the mud, and who could not draw it out with all his strength. The poor man, who had in vain implored the aid of every passer-by, now sought assistance from the king, not knowing who he was. Alphonso quickly dismounted from his horse, and helping the man, soon freed the mule, and brought it

upon safe ground. The muleteer, learning that it was the king, fell on his knees and asked his pardon; but Alphonso removed his fears by telling him that he had given no offence. This goodness of the king reconciled many who had formerly been opposed to him."



XXX.

1. Do you read the newspapers regularly?
2. What paper do you take?
3. What do you read the newspaper for?
4. Is it a morning paper or an evening paper?
5. Is it a daily paper?
6. Is it delivered to you by a newsboy or through the post-office?
7. What is the subscription price per month?
8. Does this paper contain many telegraphic despatches?
9. Where do these despatches come from chiefly?
10. Has it any special correspondent in Peking?
11. Does it print much foreign news?
12. Does it get its foreign news through direct cablegrams or through translation from other papers?
13. Has this newspaper any correspondents in foreign ports?
14. In what class of news do you take the most interest?
15. Does your paper contain many advertisements?
16. Do you ever look over the advertisements?

17. Has your paper good editorials?
18. Do you know the name of the editor?
19. Does he hold any degree?
20. Does your paper publish short stories, literary articles, trade reviews, and shipping intelligence?
21. Where is this paper published?
22. When are the morning papers published?
23. When you are through reading the paper, what do you do with it?
24. How many newspapers are published in this place?
25. It is said that the press, the pulpit and the school are the three main factors of civilization. Why is the newspaper so important?
26. What is meant by the liberty of the press?
27. How is the press regulated in China?
28. Do you subscribe to any periodical?
29. What is its subscription price for the year?
30. What is the price for a single copy?
31. What is its name?
32. Mention some foreign weekly, some monthly.

“Understanding is the right use of facts; facts make knowledge; knowledge is the root of wisdom. Wisdom is the ripe fruit of knowledge; knowledge is the beginning of character.”

What is understanding? What make knowledge? What is the root of wisdom? What is the fruit of knowledge? What is the beginning of character?

The love of knowledge is characteristic of most great men. Gibbon was in his study every morning,

winter and summer, at six o'clock. Milton is said to stick to the study of his books with the regularity of a paid book-keeper. Raphael, the great artist, lived only to the age of thirty-seven, yet so diligent was his pursuit of knowledge, that he carried his art to such a degree of perfection that it became the model for his successors.

What is characteristic of most great men? Do you know who Gibbon was? Perhaps not. He is best known for his great history on "The Rise and Fall of the Roman Empire." How early did he begin his day's work? What is said of Milton's habits of study? Name some of Milton's great works. Can you tell some interesting facts about Milton's life? Who was Raphael? Of what nationality was he? How long did he live? How diligent was he? What is said of his art? Do artists to-day still look to him as their model? Can you name some of Raphael's masterpieces? People usually say of such a man, "He is a genius." What do you think is the real season for their success?

A little knowledge is a dangerous thing, for it nearly always leads us into error, so we should try to make our knowledge as full and complete as we can. A traveller, once passing through a thick forest, saw a large oak tree which seemed to be out of shape, and, he thought, spoiled the scenery. He said, "If I owned this forest, I would cut down that tree." But when he reached the top of the hill, and took a full view of the forest, that oak appeared to be the most beautiful in the landscape. "How wrong I was," he

said; "I have judged while I saw only a part." In order to clear up our judgment, we need the full view, the harmony and proportion of things.



XXXI.

1. Will somebody let me have a book for a moment?
2. Whose book is this?
3. To whom shall I give this pencil?
4. Can anybody lift this house?
5. Can you lift the table?
6. By whom was the house built?
7. Who made the chair?
8. By what means can this house be moved?
9. Does the sun set before or after dark?
10. Is it dark or light at midnight?
11. When do we sleep?
12. At what time do you eat?
13. At what time is it dark in the evening?
14. At what time is it light in the morning?
15. What is a clock used for?
16. What is the difference between a clock and a watch?
17. Is your watch running slow or fast?
18. Is this clock right?
19. How do you set a clock?
20. When a clock is run down what do you do to it?
21. At what time do you come to school?
22. What do you do every day during the forenoon?
23. When do you study your lessons?
24. What are you doing just now?

25. What do you do every day at this time?
26. What shall you be doing to-morrow at this time?
27. Where are you going to-morrow?
28. Shall you be here day after to-morrow?
29. Do you always study your lesson?
30. Do you study it every day?
31. Do you usually know your lesson?
32. Do you write your exercises wrong sometimes?
33. Are you studying in this school this year?
34. How long does it take you to get your lesson?

"A hungry fox surprised a crab, who had left the sea, and was lying upon the beach. 'What good luck, to find the breakfast so easily,' said the fox, as he pounced upon him."

Who surprised the crab? Who was hungry? What did the hungry fox do to the crab? Where did the crab come from? What was the crab doing? Who was lying on the beach? Where was the crab lying? What did the hungry fox say as he pounced upon the crab? What was good luck to the fox? Upon whom did the fox pounce? Did the fox have a hard time in finding his breakfast?

"'Well,' said the crab, when he found that he was to be eaten, 'this comes of going where I have no business; I should have stayed in the water, where I belonged.'"

What did the crab say when he found that he was to be eaten? When did the crab say that? What were the expectations of the crab when he was pounced upon? What was the result of the crab's going where

he had no business? Where should he have stayed?
Was the crab sorry for coming out of his element?

Here is another fable about "The Fox and the Crab:"

One day a fox sat by a stream and wept aloud. The crabs in the holes around came and asked him why he was crying. The fox replied that he had been turned out of the wood, and he did not know what to do. "Why were you turned out by your kindred?" said the crabs. "Because," said the fox, sobbing, "they said they should go out to-night hunting crabs by the stream, and I said it would be a pity to kill such pretty little creatures." Then the crabs asked where he was going, and the fox replied that he would go where he could get work, as he would not go back to his kindred. The crabs held a meeting, and came to the conclusion that, as the fox had been thrown out by his kindred on their account, they should engage his services to defend them. So they told the fox, and he consented. That night the fox suggested that they take a walk in the moon-light, promising to protect them. The crabs followed him with pleasure. After awhile they reached a plain, where the fox came to a stand and made a low moan in the direction of a wood. Instantly a number of foxes came out of the wood and set about hunting the poor crabs, which fled on all sides for their lives, but were soon caught and devoured.

XXXII.

Who can repeat to us the fable of "The Fox and the Crabs?" There is a saying in English, "As sly as a fox." Do you think this fable illustrates this trait of character in the fox? How would you characterize the crabs?

1. When you read a book, where do you begin?
2. This room has four sides. How many corners has it?
3. How is a corner formed?
4. Who is sitting in that corner?
5. Which is harder, wood or iron?
6. Which is softer, paper or wood?
7. Is brick harder or stone?
8. Name somethings that are solid.
9. Name somethings that are hollow.
10. Can you pick up your desk and turn it end for end?
11. Don't you think you can try?
12. What is a circle?
13. How would you describe a globe?
14. What does a cylinder look like?
15. How many sides has a cube?
16. How is a cone different from a cylinder?
17. How can I tell exactly how long this room is?
18. What is a sphere?
19. Where is the center of a sphere?
20. Can you see the center of the sphere?
21. What is the shape of the point of my pencil?
22. Can I say that the point of my pencil is sharp?

23. How is a crooked line different from a curved line?
24. Can you draw a perfect circle off hand?
25. If you wish to draw a true circle, what must you use?
26. What is a measuring stick used for?
27. What is the difference between weight and measure?
28. Can you count, add, and subtract?
29. Can you multiply and divide too?
30. What is a school for?

After these hard questions you will no doubt be glad for a change. So I will give you a few easy sentences for analysis:

"A miser had a lump of gold, which he buried in the ground, coming to the spot every day to look at it. Finding one day that it was stolen, he began to tear his hair, and loudly lament."

Who had a lump of gold? What had the miser? What did he do with it? Where did he bury it? What did he do after he had buried the gold? How often did he come to the spot? For what did he come to the spot every day? What did he find out one day? What did he do then? When did he begin to tear his hair and lament loudly?

"A neighbour, seeing him, said, 'Pray do not grieve so. Bury a stone in the hole, and fancy it is the gold. It will serve you just as well, for when the gold was there you made no use of it.'"

Who spoke to the miser? What did the neighbour see the miser do? When did the neighbour speak?

What did the neighbour say to him? What did the neighbour tell him not to do? What did the neighbour tell him to do? What did he tell the miser to fancy? What would serve the miser just as well as the gold? When was the gold useless to the miser?

A monkey, living in a forest, thought that he was a wise animal. Seeing the moon rise above the hills in the east, he thought he would like to catch her, and at once rushed toward the hills. Arriving there he saw that the moon was already high up in the sky. Then he climbed a tall tree, but he found the moon was still higher, and out of his reach. With a cry of despair, the monkey came down from the tree, when he saw the moon floating brightly in a pond near by. Thinking that the moon might be caught there easily, he jumped in, when the moon went out of his sight. As he was not a good swimmer, he could barely crawl out of the pond with his life.



XXXIII.

1. Are you going to the reception in honour of the Emperor's birthday?
2. Of course your brother is going?
3. Are neither of you going then?
4. What is going to be the nature of the reception?
5. Who are invited?
6. Who gives the reception?
7. Will there be a banquet and speeches?
8. Will our school have a holiday on that day?

9. How old will the Emperor be on that day?
10. How old do you guess me to be?
11. What is the duty of the soldier?
12. Do you think the soldiers of the Chinese army of to-day are better than the bannermen? Why?
13. About how much pay does a Chinese soldier receive per month?
14. Does that include food and clothing?
15. Is the profession of a soldier respected in China or not?
16. How large a standing army has China now?
17. What is the duty of a policeman?
18. Describe the appearance of a policeman.
19. How long since the police system was organized in this place?
20. Who is at the head of the system?
21. How many police stations are there in this place?
22. Do you think that our police system is efficient?
23. What is the water supply of this city?
24. Which is purer, well water or mountain water?
25. Is it safe to drink the river water?
26. In foreign countries every town and city has its water works, and such cities as Canton, Shanghai, and Tientsin in China have their water systems, by means of which pure water is brought from the distance to the houses. What benefits can you think such a system would prove to the people?
27. What is a good precaution against disease germs with well and river water?
28. Have we an electric system in our city?

29. How is an electric lamp different from a kerosene lamp?
30. How is this building lighted at night?
31. What is the most convenient form of lighting?

"A gnat, who had flown about until he was tired, sat down to rest on the horn of a bull. After sitting there a long time, he thought he would go home."

Who had been flying till he was tired? What had the gnat been doing? How long was the gnat flying about? Where did the gnat sit? For what did he sit on the horn of the bull? How long did he rest? Did the bull know when the gnat came? After sitting there a long time, what did he think?

"So he made a loud buzzing noise, and said to the bull, 'Would you like to have me stay longer, or shall I go now?' 'Just as you please,' said the bull. 'I did not know when you come, and I am sure I shall not miss you when you go away.'"

Who made a loud buzzing noise? What for? What did the gnat do when he thought he would go home? What did he ask the bull? What did the bull say to him? What did not the bull know? Of what was the bull sure? Who often think themselves of great consequence? How would you sum up the character of the gnat?

The above fable teaches that little people often think themselves important. I will now tell you a story of how a sense of self-importance kept a boy from crying after he had a fall:

On a hot afternoon a man was strolling in a garden, when a dragonfly happened to pass by. After

it a little boy came running with a pole in his hand. His eyes gazing fixedly on the dragonfly at once showed what he was after. But all of a sudden he stumbled on a stone and fell on his face. He could not move for a while. Seeing that he was on the point of crying, the man said, "Bravo! little man. You don't cry after such a fall? How brave you are! I hope your two little brothers will be as brave as you." Hearing this the boy sprang to his feet, and gave a cheerful smile, though his left elbow was very sore. The boy was only six years old, but in his little heart there lay dormant manly self-respect which instantly revived at the suggestion that he was the eldest son.



XXXIV.

Will some one repeat to me the story of the boy who did not cry after he had fallen?

1. Have you ever worn foreign clothes?
2. Which do you think is more comfortable, Chinese or foreign clothes? Which is more expensive?
3. Clothes are supposed to protect our bodies. Do you think the foreign or the Chinese clothes are better adapted for this purpose?
4. Does fashion in China change as often as in Western countries?
5. Do you like foreign ways or not?
6. Have you partaken of a foreign dinner?
7. Tell us how a foreign meal is served.
8. Can you name some of the courses?

9. Describe the arrangement of the table.
10. How is meat served?
11. How are the vegetables cooked and served?
12. How is the food conveyed to the mouth?
13. Are the foreigners big eaters?
14. Are they heavy drinkers?
15. Name some of their favourite drinks.
16. Is fruit generally served with meals?
17. What is the dessert?
18. Tell us some of the dishes that you like especially.
19. Do you like foreign cheese or not? Why?
20. Do you like cake and ice-cream?
21. Do you like coffee?
22. How do you like bread and butter?
23. How do the foreigners drink tea?
24. Do you think their way of drinking tea improves or spoils it?
25. What is the napkin for?
26. Of what use are the finger-bowls?
27. What is the place which conversation holds during a dinner with foreigners?
28. Don't you think that the foreign manner of serving food is more hygienic than the Chinese way? How?
29. Which do you think is more nourishing on the whole, Chinese or foreign food?
30. Do the ladies eat at the same table with the men?
31. Who is usually served first?
32. Do the foreigners place much importance on proper table manners?

An anecdote was told of an Englishman who went into a restaurant in Paris, crowed like a cock, and at the same time moved his arms like wings, and then put his fingers into his mouth.

What was told of an Englishman? Of whom was an anecdote told? Who went into a restaurant in Paris? What is a restaurant? Where did the Englishman go? Where was the restaurant? What did the Englishman do in the restaurant? You have heard the cock crow, have you not? Can you crow like a cock? Suppose you try. The Englishman crowed like a cock, and at the same time what did he do? How did he move his arms? Then what did he do? What did he put into his mouth? Where did he put his fingers? What do you suppose he wanted to express by his actions? Can you do so well to show that you would like to have a roast fowl? What language do the people of Paris speak? Why did not the Englishman tell the restaurant-keeper that he wished to have a roast fowl?

"The art of cooking has not reached any high degree of perfection. Like the French, it is very economical, and consists of stews and fried dishes more than of baked or roasted. Both meats and vegetables, previously hashed into mouthfuls, are stewed or fried in oil or fat."

This is the way a foreigner described our mode of cooking. How did he characterize our cooking? What reputation do the French cooks enjoy? According to this writer, what is commendable about the Chinese cooking? How is Chinese cooking different from the way food is cooked in England and America?

"A ridiculous story is told of how an English lady invited her friends to come to drink tea with her. It was a new thing in England then, and people had not learned how to use it. She put the tea leaves into water, boiled them thoroughly and then threw away the water. The leaves, she thought, were now cooked, so she served them with salt and pepper."



XXXV.

Will somebody please tell me how an English lady once made tea? Have you ever made tea in that way? Would you not like to be there to show that lady how to make tea?

1. Do you like tea?
2. About how much does good tea cost a pound?
3. Which do you prefer, green or red tea?
4. In what other countries does tea grow?
5. Will you buy some black tea for me?
6. What is the best brand of tea produced in China?
7. What is the national drink of China?
8. Have you ever seen the tea plant grow?
9. How high does it grow?
10. Does the tea plant give any flower?
11. Do the tea leaves have any odour while they are on the plant?
12. What gives the odour to the tea?
13. Both the green tea and the red tea may be made from the same lot of leaves. The qualities and colours are caused by the different methods of curing them. How is this done, do you know?

Perhaps you do not know. Will you try to look this up and tell us the next time we meet?

14. How many pickings are there in a year?
15. How extensive is our trade in tea with foreign countries?
16. India, Japan and other countries are beginning to plant tea and take away our trade. What can we do to get this trade back from these countries?
17. Of course you would not make tea as the English lady did. Now tell us how you make tea.
18. Why does boiling spoil the tea?
19. If tea is allowed to stand a long time it becomes injurious to the digestion. Why?
20. Why is tea such a favourite drink with our people?

I trust these questions have not involved too much technical knowledge. Here are a few sentences from Mr. Gee's "A Useful Knowledge Reader" that give us some interesting information regarding the tea plant:

"New plantations are started by sowing the seeds. The leaves are not gathered until the tree is three years old. From this time until the tree is about seven years old it bears the best tea. After seven years the leaves get hard and woody, lose their flavour and are of little value. It is not necessary to destroy the plant; it can be cut off near the ground and the leaves gathered from the young sprouts. These are good and often make first-class tea. The process of pruning down to the ground is repeated from time to

time until the plant gets to be about thirty years old, when it dies."

How are the new plantations started? When are the leaves gathered for the first time? When does the tea plant bear the best tea? After seven years what kind of leaves does it give? When do the leaves lose their flavour? Are the leaves of any value when they become hard and woody? When the leaves become hard and woody, what is necessary to be done to the plant? How is the plant pruned? After pruning what does the plant do? Do the leaves from the young sprouts make good tea? How often is the pruning process repeated? How long does a tea plant live?

I do not wish to tire you with too much of one thing at a time, so I will tell you a story that has nothing to do with tea:

A vessel was steaming along the coast of Africa with nearly 500 men and more than 150 women and children on board. The men belonged to some regiments serving in the Cape, and composed chiefly of recruits, who had been only a short time in the army. At two o'clock in the morning, when everyone was asleep below, the ship struck with violence upon a rock. It was at once felt that she must go down. The roll of the drums called the soldiers to arms on the upper deck. The word was passed to save the women and the children, who were brought from below and handed into the boats. When this was done the commander of the vessel thoughtlessly called out, "All those that can swim, jump over board and make

for the boats." But a captain of a regiment said, "No! if you do that, the boats with the women must be swamped." The brave men stood motionless. There was no boat remaining, and no hope of safety; but no one lost heart; no one flinched from his duty in that trying moment. Down went the ship; down went the brave band.



XXXVI.

Will some one tell me the story of the soldiers who went down with the ship? The examples of such men never die, but, like their memories, live forever. What is there in such a story that appeals to you?

This time I am going to ask you some easy questions, just to see how quickly you can understand and answer me. Now are you ready?

1. When can you come to see me?
2. Will you please call at my house to-morrow?
3. Where did you meet Mr. this morning?
4. Do you often see him nowadays?
5. Are you fond of him?
6. Aren't you a little slow?
7. Aren't you going to answer me?
8. Have you ever been to his home?
9. Are you in the habit of going there?
10. Who is the young man who bowed to you just now?

11. Where did you meet him a short time ago?
12. What was he doing when you saw him?
13. What were you doing when he came?
14. Does he come here frequently?
15. Is he in school?
16. Do you sometimes write to him?
17. Are you acquainted with his brothers?
18. How many brothers has he?
19. The last time I saw him talking with you I noticed he was talking earnestly. Was he angry with you?
20. Do you remember what he said?
21. Where does he live?
22. How far is it from Shanghai to his home?
23. Would he come to our closing exercises if we sent him an invitation?
24. How long will he stay?
25. Have you ever been away from home?
26. Don't you ever feel homesick?
27. Do you frequently have the headache?
28. Why do you always wear spectacles?
29. Why do you laugh? What has happened?
30. Are you feeling well?
31. Have you hurt yourself?
32. Do you feel better?
33. How tall are you?
34. How much do you weigh?
You are doing nicely. Don't you feel yourself that you are improving in your oral English?

Lord Edward Fitzgerald, an Englishman, while travelling in Canada, in company with the Indians,

was shocked by the sight of a poor Indian woman carrying her husband's luggage, while the chief himself walked on carrying nothing. Lord Edward relieved the squaw of her pack by placing it upon his own shoulders.

Who was travelling in Canada? Who was Lord Edward? Where was he travelling? With whom was he travelling? He was shocked by what? Who was carrying her husband's luggage? What was the Indian woman carrying? What was her husband doing? What did Lord Edward do? In what way did he relieve the squaw? Where did he place the pack? Why did the Indian chief make his wife carry his luggage? Why should this shock Sir Edward? This is a beautiful instance of the genuine politeness of the heart. It is said that due respect for woman-kind only comes with Christianity. Do you agree with this? Do you think it would be a blessing to our country if our men were as kind and knightly as Sir Edward toward our women?

Here is another beautiful story, which is rather long, but I trust you will be able to follow me:

An Englishman once published a pamphlet against the firm of Grant Brothers, holding William Grant up to ridicule as "Billy Button." On hearing of the nature of the pamphlet, William observed that the man would live to repent of it. When informed of the remark, the writer said, "Oh! he thinks that sometime or other I shall be in his debt; but I will take good care of that." In the course of time it

happened the writer of the pamphlet became a bankrupt, and could not complete his certificate and begin business again without obtaining the signature of Grant Brothers. He appeared before "Billy Button;" he told his tale and produced his certificate: "You wrote a pamphlet against us once?" said Mr. Grant. The man expected to see his document thrown into the fire; but Mr. Grant signed the certificate. "We make it a rule," said he, "never to refuse signing the certificate of an honest tradesman, and we have never heard that you were anything else." The tears started into the man's eyes. "Ah," continued Mr. Grant, "you see my saying was true, that you would repent writing that pamphlet. I did not mean it as a threat—I only meant that some day you would know us better, and repent having tried to injure us." "I do, I do, indeed, repent it," cried the man. "Well, well," replied Mr. Grant, "You know us now. But how do you get on—what are you going to do?" The poor man stated that he had friends who would assist him when his certificate was obtained. "But how are you off in the meantime?" asked Mr. Grant. The answer was, that, having given up every cent to his creditors, he had to deprive his family of the necessaries of life. "My good fellow," said Mr. Grant, "this will never do; your wife and family must not suffer in this way; be kind enough to take this fifty-dollar note to your wife from me: there, there—don't cry, it will be all well with you yet." The poor man tried with choking voice to express his gratitude, but in vain; and putting his hand to his face, he went out of the room sobbing like a child.

XXXVII.

I will ask you some questions at random to-day.

1. Is it right to speak ill of others?
2. Are there many English schools in?
3. What did you buy when you were out yesterday afternoon?
4. Do you ever go hunting?
5. At what time in the afternoon can you go out for a walk?
6. Is it high tide or low now?
7. Whom do the Chinese worship?
8. What have you there?
9. What can I show you?
10. How long ago did Shakespeare live?
11. Why is he called the greatest Englishman that ever lived?
12. Which of his works have you read?
13. In what countries is English spoken?
14. Is New Year's day a holiday in Europe?
15. Who invented the steam engine?
16. How can we protect our houses from lightning?
17. What is the thermometer used for?
18. When does the thermometer go up?
19. Have you ever heard of Longfellow?
20. Of what nationality was he?
21. Tell us what you know about him.
22. Have you read some of his poems?
23. What event do the Christians celebrate on the 25th of December?
24. What day of the year do we call New Year's Day?

25. What do people wish each other on the first day of the year?
26. How many teeth are there in one's mouth?
27. Where is my writing paper?
28. What is a library?
29. Is there a public library in this city?
30. Have we a library in this school?
31. Are books allowed to be taken out? and on what conditions?
32. On what days and on what hours is it open?
33. Do you find it hard to follow these rambling questions?

Well, we shall analyse some sentences for a change.

"In the year 1700 a flash of lightning, taking an upward course, killed seven persons who were in a chapel on a high mountain in Styria. Whilst the thunder-storm was raging down below, the sun shone brightly in the blue sky above, and no one had a suspicion of danger."

In what year did the lightning kill seven persons in a chapel? What killed seven persons? What course did the lightning take? Whom did the lightning kill? Where were those seven persons? What is a chapel? Where was the chapel situated? Where did the thunder-storm rage? Where, at the same time, was the sun shining? What was the colour of the sky? Whence did the flash of lightning come which killed those seven persons? Were they aware of their danger? Why not? In what country did this happen? Where is Styria?

"He who reads nothing but books about literary history is like a man who confines himself to reading the names on the guide-posts, without going over the way himself."

What is a history of literature? What is a guide-post? In what respect do a history of literature and a guide-post resemble each other? Who is like a man who merely reads the names written on guide-posts? Tell us in your own words what the writer wished to say in this sentence. Why is it better to read the standard books first hand?

We have now reached the third part of our lesson.

In a bunch of grass in a meadow a lark had built her nest, within which were five white eggs. When the five eggs had changed to five young larks, one day a proud old lion came forth to walk in the meadow. He walked very haughtily, as if to say, "Behold, the King of the Beasts is taking his morning walk!" As he walked on, the lark saw that her nest lay in his path, and that he was about to tread upon it. "O mighty Lion," said the lark, "you are very large and strong. Have pity on a weak bird and her helpless nestlings, and spare my precious nest." But the lion replied haughtily, "Your nest is in my way. Why should I step aside for *you*?" He trod upon the nest with his great paw and crushed the little birds to death.

Then the poor lark, crying piteously, flew up towards heaven. She told God how helpless she was against the strength of the lion, how he had abused his power and strength, and asked God to punish him.

The winds carried the cries of the lark far and wide, and the birds and insects gathered to comfort her. Among them came the falcon and a swarm of gnats. The falcon said to the lark, "You cry for punishment upon the lion who misused his strength. He shall be punished. He shall learn that the power of the humblest creatures is greater than his own." Then he said to the gnats, "Seek the lion in his lair, and torment him. Bite him about the eyes until you blind him. Then I will swoop down and tear his flesh with my talons." The gnats obeyed the falcon, and the lion was so tormented by the gnats and so torn by the falcon that he died.



XXXVIII.

I want some one to repeat the story concerning the lark and the lion. Will you try, Mr.?

What do you suppose this story teaches? Is it a good thing to be strong? How should the strong feel towards those who are weak? What should the lion have done? Was the favour which the lark asked of him too much for him to grant? Do you think he deserved his punishment?

1. Have you ever read "The Jungle Book?"
2. Do you know who wrote it?
3. Can you name some other books by Kipling?
4. Is Kipling still living and writing?
5. The Star-spangled Banner refers to the flag of what country?
6. Name some poems that you have learned.

7. Do you know how to sing?
8. What are some of the songs that you know?
9. Tell us some picture that pleases you.
10. Can you give us the titles of some of the short stories that you like?
11. The life of Sir Philip Sydney was full of noble deeds. Do you know of any incident in his life that shows this?
12. Do you know who Tennyson was?
13. When did he live?
14. Can you name some of the poems written by him?
15. Which of his poems do you like best?
16. Can you name the "Four Books?" If not, then give us the titles in Chinese.
17. Which books make up the "Five Classics?"
18. Tell in just a few words the contents of the "Four Books."
19. How extensive and comprehensive are the Chinese historical works?
20. What should you say regarding the Chinese works on sciences, such as astronomy and mathematics?
21. How does Chinese art compare with Japanese art?
22. How does the Chinese drama compare with the drama in the West?

I hope these questions have not taxed you too much. The following maxim is undoubtedly true.

"At school children are usually considered more stupid than they really are; whilst their talents are greatly over-rated at home."

Do I under-rate your capacity for work? or do I expect too much from you?

Anyhow, I will give you some simple sentences to analyse this time.

"The old house, shaded by aged trees, stood far back from the street."

What stood back from the street? What was the condition of the house? The house was shaded by what? What did the trees do? Where was the house? Can you draw a picture of the scene suggested by this sentence?

"The wind blew a gale; the sleet hammered against the window. The venturesome traveller was blown along by the strength of the wind. Umbrellas were turned inside out in a twinkling."

What was the wind doing? What must be the velocity of the wind when we have a gale? What is a gale likely to do? What did the sleet do? Define sleet. Against what did the sleet hammer? Substitute another word for "hammer." Is the word "hammered," as used here expressive? How? What did the wind do to the traveller? What sort of a traveller was he? What were turned inside out? Translate the word twinkling. What are umbrellas for?

A hare one day met a tortoise who was plodding slowly along. "Ho, ho!" laughed the hare, "You are a slow and stupid fellow! What a long time it takes you to get anywhere!" The tortoise laughed, too. "You are swift as the wind, and a fine fellow as well. But stupid as I am, I can beat you in a race."

The hare deeming this impossible, assented to the proposal, and they agreed that the old pine tree at the cross-roads should be the goal. Away sped the hare. The tortoise plodded steadily along. When the hare had run awhile at the top of his speed, and trusting to his swiftness, he lay down by the wayside and fell fast asleep. When he woke up and remembered the race, he ran to the pine tree at the cross-roads, but the patient tortoise had reached the goal before him.



XXXIX.

Who will repeat to me the fable of "The Hare and the Tortoise?"

Who is like the hare and who is like the tortoise?

We will now talk about some parts of the body and some of the clothes we wear.

1. Where is the head?
2. What part of the head is the face?
3. How many cheeks have you?
4. Your two lips form what?
5. The neck is between what two parts of the body?
6. The throat forms what part of the neck?
7. Where is the chest?
8. Where are your shoulders?
9. Where are your arms?
10. Of what use are your elbows?
11. What are your legs for?
12. Where are your knees?

13. Between what two parts are your ankles?
14. Where is the heel?
15. Can you see your back?
16. If you wish to see something behind you, what must you do?
17. Can you see the inside of your mouth?
18. Do we all wear the same kind of clothes?
19. An Englishman wears a shirt. Do you know what he wears around his neck?
20. How does he fasten his collar around his neck?
21. What is a neck-tie?
22. What does he wear on his legs?
23. On his feet he wears what?
24. What does he wear over his shirt?
25. Where is his coat worn?
26. How is a vest different from a coat?
27. What is a handkerchief?
28. What does a foreigner wear on his head?
29. When do you wear a cap?
30. Do you wear anything over your head in summer time?
31. How do the foreigners wear their hair?
32. How do you dress your hair?
33. Which do you think is more convenient and comfortable, the Chinese or the foreign way of wearing the hair?
34. How is an English lady's dress different from a Chinese lady's?
35. Which do you think is more graceful?
36. Do you think the Chinese ladies are more fond of ornaments than the foreign ladies or not?

37. How are Chinese shoes different from foreign shoes?
38. When do you put on your clothes?
39. The man who makes clothes for a living is called what?

"The torrents of Norway leap down from their mountain homes with plentiful cataracts, and run brief but glorious races to the sea. The streams of England move smoothly through green fields and beside ancient, sleepy towns. The Scotch rivers brawl through the open moorland and flash along steep Highland glens."

The torrents of what country leap from the mountains in cataracts? Where is Norway? Norway is called the "Land of the Mid-night Sun." Do you know why? Where is the home of the Norwegian torrents? As the torrents leap from the mountains, what do they form? What is a cataract? What sort of races do these torrents run? Where are they racing to? Are the torrents numerous in Norway? How do you know?

The streams of what country move through green fields? Through what places do the streams of England move? In what manner do they move? The English streams move beside what? What words describe the towns in this sentence? What is the meaning of "sleepy" here? What should you say is the topography of England?

What rivers brawl through the moorland and flash along Highland glens? Through what do the

Scotch rivers brawl? And along what do they flash? Is Scotland a mountainous or a level country? Why?

A great battle was waging, and the field of battle was resounding with the clash of swords against swords and shields. A prince was being defeated. On the edge of his line was a coward. Of course he did not call himself a coward; but when he saw that the battle was going against his side he said to himself, "I cannot do anything with this old dull blade. If I had the sword of the king's son I might be able to do something. So he broke the sword, threw the parts away, and stole away from the battle. The position of the prince was almost hopeless. His sword was struck from his hand, and he was wounded. Retreating, he came to the place where the coward threw away his sword. He snatched the broken hilt; he resolved to do his utmost with it; he once more gave the battle cry; he rushed against his enemy. His courage saved the day; he drove the enemy back, and won a noble victory."



XL.

Who can repeat to me the story of the coward and the prince?

1. The things that we eat are called what?
2. What do you eat chiefly?
3. What is flour made of?

4. How is wheat made into flour?
5. How is flour made into bread?
6. How is bread cooked?
7. Is it generally eaten hot or cold?
8. How is rice cooked?
9. Is it eaten hot or cold?
10. What is meat?
11. The flesh of a cow is called what?
12. Mutton is the flesh of what animal?
13. Pork is the flesh of what animal?
14. In what ways can meat be cooked?
15. What do we mean by the flavour of a thing?
16. What is the flavour of the lichee?
17. What flavour has the banana?
18. What is the flavour of sugar and honey?
19. How do lemons taste?
20. Can you think of something bitter? How about the skin of an orange?
21. Have you ever tasted a mango? Is it sour or sweet?
22. What can you tell about the peach?
23. Where can we get good apples?
24. Is the pumelo large or small?
25. When is a man hungry?
26. If a man did not eat for a very long time what would become of him?
27. When a man has nothing to drink for a long time he becomes what?
28. When is a man tired?
29. When he is tired, what does he want to do?
30. When does a person yawn?
31. When does a man sneeze? Cough?

"Jupiter once gave a poor cottager and his wife a goose that would lay a golden egg every day. Not content with their slow but steady means of growing rich, they determined to cut the bird open, supposing she was a mass of gold inside."

Who gave a cottager and his wife a goose that would lay a golden egg? To whom did Jupiter give a goose, that would lay a golden egg? What did Jupiter give to the cottager and his wife? What was the condition of the cottager and his wife when Jupiter gave them the goose? How often did the goose lay an egg? Were the cottager and his wife content with their slow but steady means of growing rich? What did they determine to do then? What shows that they were very anxious to grow rich? What did they suppose was inside of the goose?

"Judge of their dismay, therefore, when they found her not different within than their other fowl. In their hurry to be wealthy they doomed themselves to poverty; for, of course, Jupiter would have nothing more to do with such people."

How did the cottager and his wife feel when they found the goose was not different from their other fowl? What did they find when they cut the goose open? What was the result of their hurry to be wealthy? How did they doom themselves to be poor? Who would have nothing more to do with the cottager and his wife? Was Jupiter disgusted with them? What was it that he was displeased with? Haste makes waste is an English proverb.

A rich man had no knowledge of music, yet pretended he knew a great deal about it. So whenever a famous singer came to him he would tie one end of a string to his coat-tail and give the other end to his wife, who understood music well, and who generally sat behind a screen, according to the custom of ladies in Eastern countries. The understanding was, that whenever there was anything in the singing that was especially good, the wife should pull, so that the man might nod his approbation of it. Once a great singer was showing his skill, and suddenly the string snapped. The man cried, "Wait a bit, singer; the string is broken!" The whole audience was amazed, and when the people found out what he meant, they had a good laugh.



XLI.

As usual we will begin our lesson with the repetition of the story we had at the end of our last lesson. Who remembers the story of the rich man and the string? When do we smile? What makes us laugh?

1. To-day let us take a walk. Where shall we go?
2. Which is the nearest way to the center of the town?
3. What is the name of this street?
4. What is the name of the next street to the right?
5. Oh! here is a letter-box; I wish to mail a letter.
6. Do you know where we can find a store which sells good Chinese pens?

7. Which is the shortest way to the magistrate's yamen?
8. Which is the nearest way to the steamship office?
9. I see so many wires on these poles. What are they for?
10. Here is a man in a special uniform, carrying a club in his hand. What is he?
11. Here comes some one in a red sedan-chair, with a body guard and thirteen gongs. I wonder who he is?
12. Do all the officials ride in red sedan-chairs?
13. Does the number of gongs indicate the rank of the official?
14. Judging from her dress, would you say that this lady is in the latest fashion?
15. From his appearance do you take this man to be a merchant or a scholar?
16. Here are some more ladies, and some of them are with unbound feet. Our women are coming out more and more from their seclusion, don't you think so?
17. My! look at this fellow in rags. How unkempt and dirty he looks! He is following us and saying something. What does he want?
18. Shall we give him some money? No, on general principles it is a bad thing to do, as it encourages idleness. He looks strong enough to work.
19. What vehicles are used in these sections for transportation?
20. What is this long thing leaning against the wall? Don't you know? that is the sugar cane,

21. Why is it called sugar cane?
22. Of what use is the sugar cane?
23. Is it very sweet? Shall we buy a piece and have a chew?
24. In what street are the best shops? Let us look into this shop-window. Here are some curios.
25. Do you think they are genuine?
26. There is a picture that looks quite old. Would you like to go in and have a look at it?
27. How old is this picture?
28. What proof have you that it is from the Sung Dynasty?
29. How much do you ask for it?
30. Can you take off a little more?

We will resume our walk in our next lesson.

Three boys are going to a picnic. They have cake, apples, and oranges in their lunch basket. The picnic is at Pagoda Hill. There are trees, streams, and old temples on the hill.

Who are going to a picnic? Where are the three boys going to? What is a picnic? Have you ever been to a picnic? What do the boys have in their basket? What is cake made of? Where are the cake, the apples and the oranges? Why do they call the basket a "lunch" basket? Where is the picnic held? Is Pagoda Hill a pretty place? How do you know?

Once a lazy man had a large jar of rice in his house. Near the jar he laid a mat, on which he lay and thought somewhat as follows: He will sell the

rice, and buy as many chickens as he can with the money. The chickens will lay many eggs. Then he will sell the chickens and the eggs, and buy as many pigs as he can. When the pigs grow up and there are young pigs, he will sell them, and buy many water buffaloes. By-and-bye he will sell the water buffaloes and buy a farm. He will have large fields of corn and sugar cane, and raise many jars of rice on the farm. He will sell the rice, corn and sugar, and build a beautiful house. After his house is built he will get the most beautiful woman in the country for his wife. He will then be rich and happy. The lazy man kicked and broke the jar. The rice ran through the floor, and the chickens and pigs ate it. He had only the broken jar.



XLII.

We will continue our walk to-day.

1. I should like to buy some fans. Do you know of a good store near by?
2. This tea shop looks inviting. Shall we go in for a cup of tea and rest awhile?
3. I feel refreshed, and ready to start again, are you?
4. I want to see the latest patterns in silk. Will you take me to a silk store?
5. Here is a spacious building, with soldiers guarding the gate. Is it the magistrate's yamen?
6. Let us read this proclamation by the magistrate. Who is the present magistrate?

7. How long has he been holding this office?
8. Who appoints the magistrate?
9. What are the duties of the magistrate?
10. For what length of time is the magistrate appointed?
11. Is the present magistrate a progressive man?
12. Is he a Manchu or Chinese?
13. Is he popular with the people of this place?
14. That must be a temple. Would you like to go in and have a look?
15. What is this temple called?
16. It is rather nicely situated. To what sect does it belong?
17. The place is in poor repair. Don't you think that this religion is on the decline in our country?
18. When do the people come here to worship mostly?
19. More men or women come here to worship?
20. What god is this?
21. Do you think the time will ever come when our people will give up idol worship?
22. Where shall we go next?
23. Which is the nearest way home?
24. Would you just as soon go home by way of the footpath through the country?
25. Which way shall we go—straight ahead, or turn to the right or left?
26. What bridge is this?
27. What makes it more agreeable to follow a footpath than to walk along the high road?
28. Yonder is a man with a hoe. What does he do with the hoe?

29. How are the various fields separated from each other?

30. Here are some flowers growing by the road-side. May we pluck some?

31. The clouds are gathering over head. Do you think it is going to rain?

32. Shall we walk faster? I have enjoyed our stroll, have you?

The farmer plants rice because his family needs it for food. The rice grows in wet land, and wet weather is good for rice, because it needs much water.

Who plants the rice? Why does the farmer plant the rice? Where does the rice grow? What kind of weather is good for rice? Why is wet weather good for rice?

The rice is getting ripe when it is turning yellow. When the rice is ripe, the farmer will cut it, and he will beat the straw until the grain falls out. Then he must pound the grain in a mortar to take off the white husks, before the grain is good to eat.

When is the rice ripe? What shows that the rice is ripe? What will the farmer do when the rice is ripe? How does he separate the grain from the straw? How does he take out the husks from the grain? When is the rice fit to eat?

For the third part of our lesson this time, I will tell you two short stories.

A rich man had much rice, which he stored in his granaries. It was during a famine, and rice was dear; but he wished to hold the rice longer, so as to get a

higher price still for it. One day a typhoon blew down his storehouses, and scattered the rice into the street. A great many poor people helped themselves to the rice and took it home.

A man was once so poor that he could only afford to buy a little coarse rice to eat. He was one day exceedingly hungry, so he went to his elder brother, who was a rich man, hoping to get something to eat. But his elder brother was ashamed to have his neighbours know that he had such a poor relation, therefore he drove his own poor brother from his door. In the course of time the rich brother became poor and the poor one rich.



XLIII.

1. Have you visited Shanghai? I have never been there, and I like so much to see it.
2. Why do you wish to go to Shanghai?
3. When do you intend to start?
4. How long do you mean to stay there?
5. What line do you intend to take? I wish to go by one of the steamers of the China Merchants' Steamship Navigation Company.
6. Why don't you take one of the mail steamers? Because I wish to patronize a Chinese company; besides, the Merchant steamers do not charge for overweight for luggage.
7. Will you have much luggage to take along?
8. Do you need to have a passport?
9. Do you go first class or second class?

10. Are you a good sailor? Do you get seasick?
11. When does your steamer leave?
12. They are pulling up the gang plank. Are we off?
13. The wind is against us, is it not?
14. What had I better do in case I get seasick?
15. How far are we from Shanghai?
16. It is very nice to have such a pleasant day on the water, isn't it?
17. Shall we go to the bow?
18. Would you like to have a look at the engine-room?
19. What are those two things looking like pipes besides the funnel? They are ventilators for the engine-room and the stoke-hole.
20. What is the man in this room doing? He is at the wheel steering the boat.
21. Which is the captain? He is on the bridge.
22. Is the boat running at full speed now?
23. Shall we go back to the stern and sit down?
24. Why does one feel more motion at the stern?
25. Where are the screw and the rudder?
26. The wind is from the port side. Don't you feel that the boat is beginning to roll?
27. Which affects you worse, when the boat rolls or when she pitches?
28. There goes the dinner gong. I feel a little giddy; do you think I had better go down to dine or not?
29. Would it be better for me to stay on deck or go down to the cabin and lie down in the berth?
30. Is that a light-house yonder?

31. The boat is going at half speed now. Are we in the river Channel?
32. Do you see those sampans?
33. Is the tide strong?

"Most of the earth's surface is covered by the waters of the sea. The land forms only one-fourth of the earth's surface, but the water forms three-fourths. The continents and islands divide the sea into parts called oceans."

By what is most of the surface of the earth covered? The land forms what proportion of the surface of the earth? What proportion of the earth's surface is water? What divide the sea into parts? What are the parts called? How many oceans are there? What is the name of the ocean to the east of Asia? What sea is to the east of China? What is the difference between an island and a continent?

"At night when we cannot see the sun, we can find the directions if we can see the North Star. We can find the North Star if we can see the seven stars which form the Dipper."

When can we not see the sun? What can we not see at night? How can we find the directions at night? Why is this star called the North Star? How can we find the North Star? How many stars form the Dipper? What is the formation of these seven stars?

Monkeys are great imitators, hence the saying, "Monkey see, monkey do." One day a traveller was going through a forest, carrying many red caps on his

way to a market to sell. The day being hot, at noon he lay down under some large trees to rest. He took one of the red caps, put it on his head, and was soon asleep. Some monkeys up in the trees saw what he did. When he was asleep, a monkey came down the tree and stole a cap. The others did likewise. They put on the caps on their heads, and began chattering and jumping about the trees, making so much noise that the man awoke. Imagine his surprise when he found that all his caps were on the heads of the monkeys in the trees! He was angry, and tried every means to get the caps back, but in vain. He threw sticks and stones at the monkeys, and they threw sticks and leaves at him. At last, giving up all hope, he took off his cap and threw it at the monkeys. The monkeys took off their caps and threw them at the man. All the caps fell to the ground, and the man thus got back all his caps. Then the monkeys were angry, but the man went on to the market.



XLIV.

Will some one please tell us the story of the man and the monkeys?

1. We have reached Shanghai at last. What is that fine building with the large clock? That is the Custom-house.
2. What is a custom-house?
3. Who are these men in caps and brass buttons, climbing up the side of the boat? They are customs inspectors.

4. Why should our Government employ foreigners to be customs inspectors?
5. What do the custom-house officers do with the luggage?
6. Where is the luggage examined?
7. Is it necessary to open and unpack every box?
8. How many pieces of luggage have you?
9. What is liable to duty?
10. Must duty be paid on every article?
11. What have you to declare?
12. Have you anything liable to duty?
13. Is smuggling punished severely?
14. How much have I to pay?
15. Are the custom-house officers very strict in examining the luggage?
16. This custom-house officer is civil, don't you think? Yes, he is all right; but some of them curse and kick our people as if they were dogs.
17. Then you would not blame some of our people who speak ill of the foreigners? Indeed, no. I hate that class of foreigners as I do poison.
18. May we go ashore now?
19. Do you know of any good inn in this place?
20. On what street is it?
21. I have been recommended to your inn. Can you let me have a room for a few days?
22. What kind of a room do you wish to have?
23. Will you let me look at the room?
24. Have you a room with better ventilation?
25. What is the charge per day?
26. Does that include meals?
27. Do you make a reduction for a long stay?

28. This room will suit me. What is the number of my room?
29. Will you send up my luggage as soon as you can?
30. Will you please register your name?
31. When is dinner ready?

Shanghai is the most important port in the Chinese Empire. It is situated at the juncture of the Huangpu River and Soochow Creek. There are three foreign concessions—the French, the English, and the International. In 1900 the population of the three settlements was about 437,000. The population of the native city is supposed to be about 183,000. More than one-half of all the foreign trade of China is done at Shanghai.

Which is the most important port in China? What makes Shanghai such an important port? Where is Shanghai situated? How many foreign concessions are there in Shanghai? What is a concession? Name the three concessions. What was the population in the settlements in 1900? What is the population of the native city? What proportion of the foreign trade of China is done at Shanghai? Can you think of some of the things that China sells to foreign countries? What do we buy in return from them? Do you think China's foreign trade will increase or decrease?

One day a gentleman saw his son playing with some bad boys. In the evening he said to his son, "Have I not told you that you must not play with

bad boys? If you go with bad boys, they will make you bad. I shall be sorry to have a bad boy for my son." Then he gave six ripe pears to his son, who was glad to get them. "You must not eat the pears now," said the father; "but put them away for a few days." He next put a rotten pear with the good ones. "But, father," said the boy, "the rotten pear will make the others rotten." "Do you think so?" said his father. "Why should not the good pears make the rotten pear good again?" In a few days the father told his son to bring him the pears. On seeing that the pears were rotten, the boy said, "Father, did I not tell you that the rotten pear would make all the other pears rotten?" "My son," said his father, "did I not tell you that going with bad boys will make you bad? The good pears are rotten because they were with the rotten pear. You will be bad, too, if you go with bad boys."



XLV.

1. Where is the telegraph office?
2. I wish to send a message immediately to.....
Where is the nearest office?
3. How soon can I have an answer?
4. Must I pay for the answer?
5. What is the rate per word?
6. What do you charge for ten words?
7. Is there a charge for the address?
8. Must I write the message on a telegraph-blank?
9. Must I write it in English?

10. May I write it in Chinese?
11. Will the telegram be delivered to-day?
12. Will the answer be delivered to my address when it comes?
13. Do you send cablegrams to New York?
14. Where is the telephone?
15. Will you please call up the Shanghai-Nanking Railroad Office for me?
16. Halloo! Is this the Shanghai-Nanking Railroad Office?
17. Will you please tell me what time the express train leaves for Nanking?
18. How many hours does it take to make the run?
19. What does a first-class ticket cost?
20. Will I be able to get refreshments on board?
21. At what stations do you stop for refreshment?
22. How long does the train stop at these stations?
23. How much luggage is a first-class passenger allowed?
24. What do you charge for excessive luggage?
25. What luggage is allowed to be carried into the coaches?
26. What time does the slow train leave?
27. How many hours does it take the slow train to make the journey?
28. In case I wish to stop off at Soochow, will you be able to give me stop-over privileges?
29. You have a night train returning from Nanking, have you not?
30. Has it sleeping cars?
31. How much does a berth cost?

The inland transport of merchandise is carried on by caravans, canals, and railways. In Peking caravans of many camels may be seen coming in from the desert; but in the southern part of our country the load is carried on sticks resting on the shoulders of coolies. Canals are artificial channels of water. They are used for transit where there are no rivers.

How is the inland transport of merchandise carried on? Describe a caravan. What animal is especially adapted for carrying goods across deserts in caravans? Have you ever seen a camel? What are the peculiar features about the camel? In what part of our country may camel trains be seen? Where do they come from? What is a desert? In what manner is merchandise carried across the country in the south? What is a canal? In what places are they used? Are there any canals in this neighbourhood?

The railroad has only been introduced into China within recent years. A few lines have been finished, and are working successfully. Some are under construction, and some are proposed to be built. Speed and comfort characterize travelling by rail. The railroad is also a speedy and convenient means of shipping goods.

How long has the railroad been introduced into China? Have many lines been completed already? Are these lines working successfully? Name some of the lines that are in operation. What lines are under construction? What is the future for railroad development in China? Show how railroads are a blessing to a country. Have you had a ride on a railroad train?

I will now tell you the story of how the man cut the first submarine cable.

A fisherman was drifting along the coast with his heavily-weighted line and strong hooks. As he bobbed his line, something very heavy took hold of it. He hauled up his tackle, and with it the cable, which, in thickness and appearance, was not unlike the stem of a big seaweed. He bit it with his teeth to see if it was a seaweed. Finding it tough, he threw it overboard and bobbed his way down the coast. Soon the tide turned, he drifted back, and brought the ill-fated cable to the surface again. This time he cut the line in two, and hauled in as much as his boat could hold. With another slash he cut the other end, and he went away with his booty. In the meantime the inventor and his assistants were wondering what was the meaning of the break. Fortunately a message came from Dover saying, "A man has brought in what looks like a portion of your wire." He at once sent a young man to visit the fisherman, and got back his property.



XLVI.

1. Where is the post office from here?
2. Which one? The Chinese post office?
3. Are there other post offices besides the Chinese?
4. When does the mail for close?
5. At what time will registration cease?
6. What is the extra charge for registration?
7. What is the size limit for mail parcels?

8. Have you any mail for , please?
9. Will you please keep my mail until called for?
10. Is this letter sufficiently prepaid?
11. When can I get this money order cashed?
12. Will you cash this money order for me?
13. I wish to change this bank-note. Can you give me the address of a money-changer?
14. In what coin do you wish to have the payment?
15. Is this the National Bank of China?
16. I wish to open an account with you. I am only in the city for a short time. What account had I better open with you?
17. How much do you wish to put in?
18. Will you please fill up this paper?
19. Do you give me a pass book and a check book?
20. Can you give a bill of exchange on ?
21. Have you a correspondent in ?
22. Will you pay this bill of exchange?
23. Shall I sign my name?
24. What is the rate of exchange?
25. What are your rates of interest?
26. Will you kindly direct me to an insurance company?
27. Do you issue accident policies?
28. What are the rates?
29. What are the indemnities?
30. Are there any options?
31. How soon would the indemnity be paid?
32. What proof would be required?

33. When are the premiums payable?
34. What are your rates on life?
35. Must I have a physician's certificate?
36. Who is your examining physician here?
37. Do you think I would pass?
38. What if the policy were lost or stolen?
39. What if the policy were destroyed?

The purpose of a bank is to provide a place of security for money. Bank buildings are necessarily strong, and within the walls are safes which can resist almost any force to burst them open. The banker makes his money by lending a portion of his customers' money on good security, and the interest on the loans is his profit.

What is a bank for? Do people keep anything else in a bank besides money? What must a bank building necessarily be? Why must it be strong? What are within the walls? Where are the safes? Can the safes be forced open easily? How does a banker make his money? Does he lend out all his customers' money? Whose money does he lend out? Where does his profit come from?

The benefit of life insurance to the individual is that it encourages the exercise of forethought and prudence. Its object is to enable persons dependent on their own exertions for a living to make some provision for wives and children left behind.

How is life insurance distinguished from fire insurance? Of what benefit to the individual is life insurance? Of what does it encourage? What is the

object for a person to take out a policy on his life? In taking out a policy a person makes provision for whom?

A young man once met his old teacher, and said that he was not getting on in the world; that his former schoolmates were becoming rich and famous, while he was in actual want. "Are you, then, really so poor?" said the teacher. "You stand before me, as far as I can see, in perfect health. This hand"—taking hold of the youth's right hand—"is strong and able to work; would you have it cut off for three thousand dollars?" "God forbid!" replied the youth. "How could such a thought occur to me?" "And your eyes," continued the teacher, "which looks so brightly into God's beautiful world, for how much would you like to give them away? And your hearing, through which the songs of birds and the voice of your friends come to you, would you exchange it for the treasures of a kingdom?" "Certainly not," answered the youth. "Well, then," replied the teacher, "do not complain that you are poor; you have treasures which outweigh all the money in the world."



XLVII.

1. Now that we are somewhat settled in Shanghai for the present, how shall we spend the time?
2. What is to be seen? Well, here is the morning

paper. Let us see what is new on the board.
This should be interesting. Listen!

CHANG SU HO GARDEN.

On Saturday,

At 9 p.m. sharp.

THE PRODIGAL SON OR THE DEVIL'S VICTIM.

Given by the Canton Guild in aid of the
FLOOD RELIEF FUND.

Being a heart-rending Domestic Drama
true to life (40 astors),

Admission \$2, \$1 and 50 cents.

3. Where is the play to be given?
4. When is it to take place?
5. By whom is it given?
6. What is the title of the play?
7. What kind of a play is it?
8. How many actors will take part?
9. For what object is the play given?
10. What is the price of admission?
11. The object is a worthy one. Shall we take it in?

12. Here is a cinematograph announcement. That is something new.

ST. GEORGE'S GARDEN,
BUBBLING WELL ROAD.

CINEMATOGRAPH

Daily from 9.30—11.30 p.m.

New Pictures only!

Program changed on Wednesday
and Saturday!

13. What is a cinematograph?
14. Where is the entertainment held?
15. On what road is St. George's Garden?
16. When does the show begin? When does it close?
17. Are the pictures likely to be good? Why?
18. On what days is the program changed?
19. Here is an auction notice. Have you ever been
to an auction? Then you will be interested in
seeing one.

L. MOORE & COMPANY

Will sell within their SALESROOMS,

Thursday, the 6th inst.,

AT 10 A.M.

**Good Household
Furniture
AND
Sundries**

20. Who is the auctioneer?
21. Where will the auction take place?
22. On what day of the week does it occur? What day of the month? What time of the day?
23. What articles will be up for auction?
24. When do many people find it advisable to sale their furniture?
25. How is the auctioneer paid?
26. To whom does an auctioneer knock down an article?
27. The following is the program to be played by the Public Band in the Public Gardens to-day at 9 p.m.:—

1. March—"The Banner of Victory".....Blon.
2. Waltz—"Espana"Waldteufel.
3. Song—"Nirvana"Adams.
4. Selection—"The Casino Girl"....Englander.
5. Overture—"Yelva".....Reissiger.
6. Chorus—"Il Bivacco"Petrella.
7. March—"CZK, CZK"Thurban.
8. Selection—"Il Trovatore"Verdi.

Conductor-in-charge:—Mr. Rudolf Buck.

28. By what band of music will this concert be given?
29. Under whose leadership will the concert take place?
30. What does the concert begin with?
31. What piece is the last one on the program?
32. What dance music is to be played?

33. Which of these pieces do you like best?
34. Verdi's operas are very popular. Have you ever heard one of them?
35. Where are the Public Gardens?
36. By the way, I heard that a Chinese is invariably kicked out of the Public Gardens if he set foot within them. Is it so? That is really so. In this respect, the foreigners classify a Chinese in native dress with a dog; for they are the only creatures who are prohibited from entering the Gardens.
37. Then we wouldn't go to the band concert.

A music master gave a concert in London, and he engaged the famous Madam Malibran to sing for twenty guineas. The audience was so slim that he was scarcely able to pay expenses from the box receipts. He went to ask Madam Malibran if she would be willing to accept only a part of the sum agreed upon; but she said she must have the full amount. One by one he counted out twenty sovereigns, and asked beseechingly, "Will that do?" "No!" answered the singer; "I want another sovereign. You agreed to pay me twenty guineas and not twenty pounds." "Ah!" said the music master aloud to himself, as he handed her another sovereign, "What will become of my wife and children?" Madam Malibran quickly said, "I made you give me all you had promised, so that I might have it all to give back to you. Please make me happy by taking it." And she ran out of the room.

XLVIII.

1. To-day let us go out sight-seeing. Shall we call a carriage?
2. How much can we hire a carriage for per hour? per day?
3. Would you not just as soon take a ride on the tram?
4. What is a tram?
5. Where can we get a tram car? Where does it go? We can catch one on Nanking Road, going out to Bubbling Well way.
6. How long do we have to wait before a tram comes? Not long. The cars run every three minutes.
7. Here comes one. Will it stop for us?
8. It looks as if it is crowded. Can we find seats?
9. The car is full. May we stand on the platform?
10. We wish to go to the Bubbling Well terminus. How many sections is that?
11. How much for one section? Three cents for the first section, and two cents for each additional section.
12. What should I do with the ticket? You should keep it in sight till you reach your destination.
13. What is the other compartment for? That is for the first-class passengers.
14. How much do the first-class passengers pay for a section? They pay 150 per cent more than the second-class passengers.
15. Is that the reason it is empty?
16. How fast it goes! Are accidents frequent?

17. Do you prefer to ride in a tram or in a riksha?
18. What makes the tram go?
19. In case I wish to get off, what must I do? You should ring the bell by pulling that rope, or get the conductor to do it for you, and the motorman will stop the car.
20. Is it dangerous to get on and off while the car is in motion?
21. As we go along, let us observe the various kinds of vehicles which drive past us. What is a one-horse carriage? A two-horse carriage? A close carriage? An open carriage? A dog cart? A private carriage?
22. What is an automobile? A bicycle?
23. Here's a Horse Bazaar. What's that?
24. And what is a stable?
25. What is this large enclosure to our left? That is the race course.
26. What is it for?
27. When do the races take place?
28. The foreigners know how to enjoy themselves, don't they?
29. Is this the end of the line? Must we alight here?
30. Where does that road lead to? It leads to the Polytechnic High School, better known as Nanyang College.
31. I heard that Li Hung Chang's statute is out in this direction. Do you know where it is?
32. It is time to go back. Shall we go to the theater this evening?
33. To what theater shall we go? I should like to

go to the one where all the players are women and girls.

34. When does the play begin?
35. Where do we get tickets?
36. Will we be able to see all right from here?
37. Are there extra charges for the edibles and the tea?
38. Do they charge for the hot towels, too?
39. I see that the boxes are filled by ladies mostly.
Are they respectable people?
40. What do you think of the acting?
41. This is the best actress in the company. Don't you think she has a wonderful voice?
42. Would you not take her to be a man if you were not told that she is a woman?
43. Doesn't it seem strange to you to have women on the stage?
44. Would you say that the presence of women tends to elevate or degrade the moral of the stage?

"A young lady from the country, when on a visit to some friends in London, went out one morning to do some shopping. She got into a crowded tram-car; and among the passengers she particularly noticed a very showily dressed young man, who seemed desirous of attracting everybody's attention to a handsome diamond ring which he wore. Having arrived at the place where she wanted to get out, she asked the conductor to ring the bell, and the car stopped. The young man left the car at the same time, and was very polite in assisting her out. The

first shop she went into was a jeweller's; and having chosen some small trinkets, she felt in her pocket for her purse to pay for it. What was her horror on being unable to find it! She searched again, more carefully; and this time she found—not the purse, but the diamond ring belonging to the dandified young man. She explained the matter, and showed the ring to the jeweller, who declared it to be genuine and worth at least thirty pounds. As there was only one pound in her purse, the pickpocket had made a very bad exchange."



XLIX.

1. Will you dine with me to-day?
2. I should like to try a foreign meal. Will you please take me to a foreign restaurant?
3. What shall we have? As I don't know anything about foreign food, I hope you will settle everything.
4. Very well; but is there anything that you know you don't like?
5. What is on the bill-of-fare for to-day?
6. Waiter, what have you hot to-day? Roast beef, lamb, chicken, duck and boiled mutton.
7. Let us have some oyster soup, roast beef, mutton, chicken and rice-curry, tomato salad, and some lemon pie.
8. Do you care to have some vegetables?
9. What kind of vegetables are there? Peas, cabbage, cauliflower, and onions.

10. What kind of potatoes do you take, Sir? Bring some mashed and some baked potatoes.
11. What would you like to drink? Bring us some ice water.
12. Do you like the beef well done? Medium will do.
13. You know this is all new to me, so please tell me what to do. How shall I sit at the table? Place your chair in such a position that you will neither be too near nor yet too far from the table.
14. How shall I sit? Sit upright, and do not lean on the table, also be careful to only allow your hands to rest lightly on the table while eating.
15. What must I do with the napkin? Spread it on your lap.
16. Here comes the soup. Is there any particular way for drinking soup? No; but be careful not to make a noise while drinking it. Use that big spoon for it.
17. Would you like some pepper or sauce?
18. May I trouble you for the salt?
19. How is the bread to be eaten? Break off a piece about this size at a time with your hands. Let me help you to some butter. Take your butter knife and spread the butter on the bread so.
20. Is this the roast beef? You are right. We eat it with the knife and fork.
21. How shall I hold my knife and fork? Take and hold your knife in your right hand firmly with your fore-finger on the back edge of the knife while cutting the meat; hold the fork in your left hand in the same way.

22. May I use the knife to carry the food to my mouth? Never! You must only use your fork.
23. Do you like the roast beef? Yes, it is so juicy and tender.
24. After we have finished one dish, where should we place our knife and fork? They should be placed on the plate side by side.
25. Here is the salad. Do you like the taste of it? I don't like the smell of it.
26. This is curry and rice. What do you think of it? It has a peculiar taste. I must say I prefer the Chinese way of preparing rice.
27. Wouldn't you like to have some cold ham and roast turkey?
28. Shall I help you to some pudding?
29. Shall I help you to a piece of cake?
30. Shall I help you to something more? No, thank you. I have had enough.
31. Do you take cream and sugar with your coffee?
32. What is this bowl of water for? That is the finger bowl. When all the courses have been finished, it is customary to wash the fingers in the finger bowl and wipe them on the napkin.
33. Then what shall I do with my napkin? Take it from your lap, fold it up and place it alongside your plate.
34. Will you have a cigar?
35. What is the bill?
36. Boy, will you call a carriage?
37. Hasn't the carriage come yet?

Many years ago, when tigers were abundant on Mokanshan, which is now the summer resort for foreigners near Shanghai, a hermit took up his residence in a cave near a cascade. He was such a good man that none of the wild animals disturbed him. An old tiger that had broken his teeth and dulled his claws was on the point of starving. The hermit took pity and fed the venerable beast with a part of his own gruel and allowed him to sleep in his own cave. Three young tigers, descendants of the old one, became so ashamed at their neglect, that they began to catch young deer, and bring them to the door of the cave for the support of their ancestor. When the venerable tiger at last died of old age, the hermit buried him and placed three stones over the grave, each resembling the head of one of the young tigers, to commemorate their filial piety. The features on the monument are somewhat obscured now, but the stones are still to be seen on one of the mountain pathways.



L.

1. "Time flies like an arrow;" we are already close to the end of the year. Are you very busy?
2. The examinations are drawing near. Are you prepared?
3. Which subject worries you the most?
4. How many students do you think are likely to fail this time?
5. Will you be so kind as to lend me your notes on History this evening, as I have stayed away

from school several times and have missed some lectures?

6. You look happy. What has happened? Why, we are to have our holidays a week earlier than expected.
7. When are we to break up?
8. How long do your holidays last?
9. That is a good long holiday. Shall you be weary of it?
10. Where will you spend the holidays?
11. Is every student going home for the vacation?
12. Will you be glad to see your parents and other relatives again?
13. Will you be back next year?
14. What subjects will you take next year?
15. Do you know our English teacher for next year?
16. Is it true that he is especially good in composition?
17. Mr., allow me to congratulate you on your graduation. Now that you have finished the school, what do you intend to do? I don't know. Perhaps I shall go into business, as I can't afford a higher education.
18. What do you intend to do? I am going to college.
19. What course are you going to take? I shall take an engineering course.
20. Why engineering? Because engineers command higher pay than almost anybody else in China nowadays. Money, after all, is the main thing, you know.

21. Nonsense! Why should you get money? I do think people are getting to be too eager in making money. When a nation has no other ideal than money, its prosperity is sure to go down.
22. Well, then, why do you go into business? As for myself, I've got to support my parents, who are too old to work. Therefore I am under the necessity of earning a living.
23. Let's give up this discussion. I wish you a very happy New Year!
24. Thank you! The same to you.

Your ears are now accustomed to the sounds of the English language. For our last story I will tell you a long fairy tale of "The Old Man who made Withered Trees to Blossom."

A man and a woman had a favourite dog, to whom they were very kind. One day the dog went with the old couple to the garden. All of a sudden he stopped his playing and began to bark. Thinking there must be something nice to eat under the ground, they dug it up, when, lo and behold! the place was full of gold, silver and other precious things. They gathered up the treasure, and bought themselves rice-fields.

A covetous couple lived in the next house, and they borrowed the dog, hoping that it would show them a place with plenty of money in it. But the dog, not forgetting the cuffs and kicks which his hosts had given him, would not eat the food they set before him. They got angry and led him into the garden

with a rope; yet he would not bark. Finally he stopped and began to sniff. Thinking that this must be the lucky place, they dug, finding only a lot of dirt and nasty stuff, the smell of which was so strong that they had to hold their noses. Mad with disappointment, they killed the dog.

On learning that his faithful dog was killed and was buried at the root of a pine-tree, the owner of the dog went to the spot with offerings, incense and flowers, and shed tears over his lost pet.

That night the dog appeared to him and said, "Cause the pine-tree, under which I am buried, to be cut down and made into a mortar and use it, thinking of it as if it were myself." The old man did as he was told. When he ground his rice in it, each grain of rice was turned into some rich treasure. When the wicked couple saw this, they came to borrow the mortar; but when they used it, all their rice was turned into filth, so they broke and burned the mortar.

The dog again appeared to his master in a dream, and told him what had happened, adding that if he would take the ashes of the burnt mortar and sprinkle them on withered trees, the trees would revive and put out flowers. The man begged of his neighbour to at least let him have the ashes of his treasure. He sprinkled some on a withered cherry-tree, and it immediately began to blossom. Then he went about the country, announcing himself as having power to bring dead trees to life again.

A prince, hearing of this, sent for the old man, who showed his power by causing all the withered plum and cherry-trees to put forth flowers. The

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 審裝訂之華美紙張之潔白猶
 其餘事

商務印書館印行

※ 翻印必究 ※

